POLICE REPORTS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE

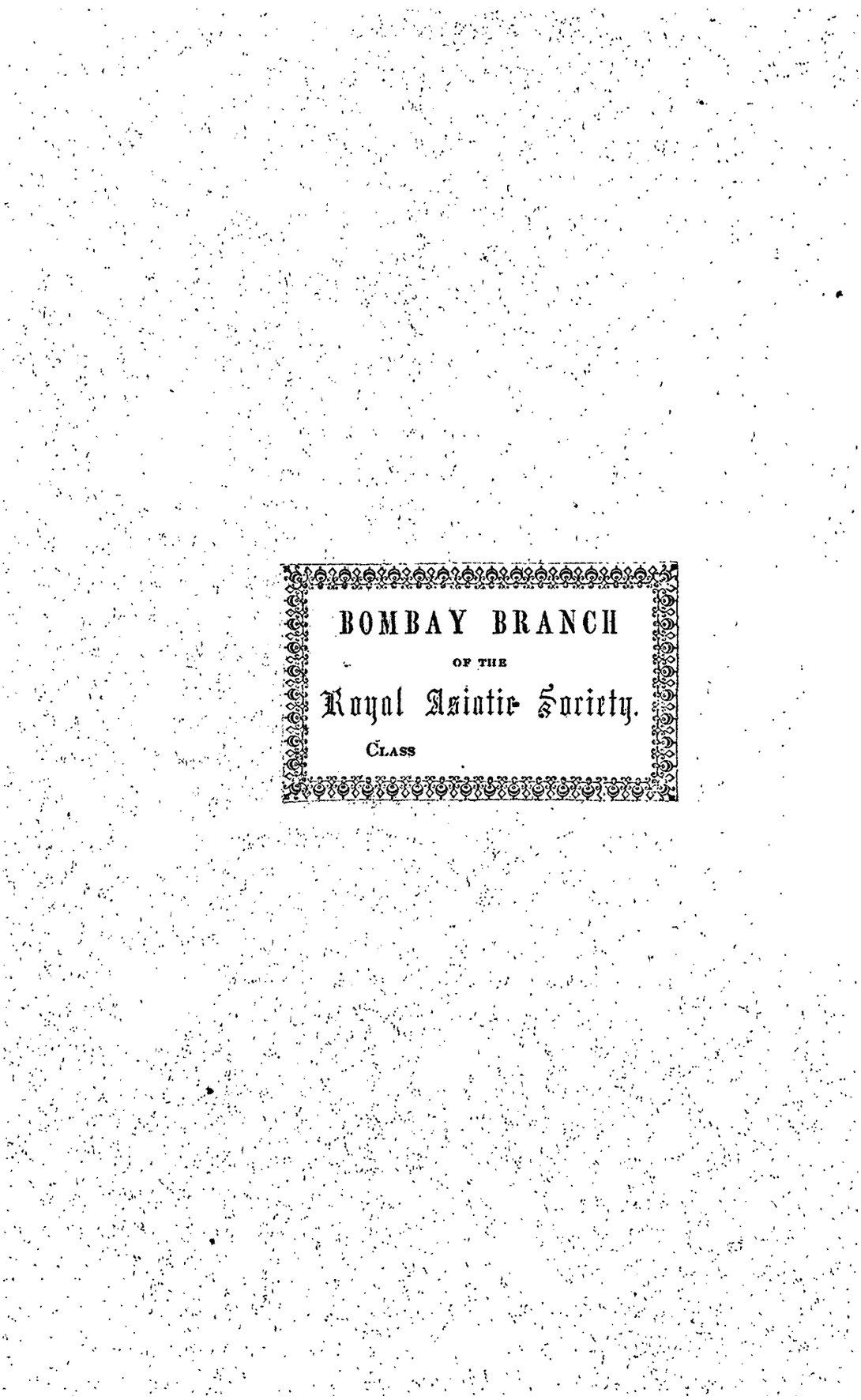
PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1890.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1891.

[Price—Rs. 1-2-0.]



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No. 4333 of 1891.

From

Major JOHN HUMFREY,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency,
Poona;

To

W. LEE-WARNER, Esq.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 5th June 1891.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Police of the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, for the year 1890, together with the usual statements. As directed in Government Resolution No. 444, dated January 22nd, 1891, on last year's report, I have used the figures of Supplementary Statement No. I.

2. It was stated in my report for 1889 that the total number of real Indian Penal Code cognizable cases for that year numbered 19,845. This figure, owing to 407 "excluded" cases of those pending from 1888 being inadvertently deducted from the statistics for 1889, should, as is stated in paragraph 2 of the above Government Resolution, have been 20,252. This represents an under-statement of 2 per cent. But the under-statement is not distributed evenly over the various districts; and, excepting so far as the grand totals are concerned, the only way to compare this year's figures with those for 1889 has been to treat last year's figures as correct. This has been done after demi-official communication with the Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

3. At the same time I beg to point out that if the deduction of the above 407 excluded cases from the totals for last year was erroneous, the cases should, however, be deducted from the total number of true cases for 1888. The total number of true cases for the year 1888 and 1889 as reported by this office was 20,633 and 19,845 respectively. The calculation given in the Government Resolution above referred to has raised the figure for 1889 to 20,252, by adding on the above 407 cases. By an analogous process the total of 1888 was similarly raised to 21,045. Assuming this calculation for 1888 to be so far correct, there has still to be deducted from the figure the 407 cases which had been wrongly deducted from the true cases for 1889. This will bring the figures for 1888 to 20,638. The figures will then be for 1888, 20,638; and for 1889, 20,252. In other words, there was a decrease of 386 real Indian Penal Code cognizable cases in 1889. From the above corrected figure of 20,252 cases for 1889 the figure for the year 1890, which stands at 18,475, shows a decrease of 1,777 cases.

4. Supplementary Statement No. I has now, in accordance with a suggestion in my last report, a new column, No. 6, which shows the actual number of real cases disposed of during the year. This alteration makes comparison with previous years much simpler. In dealing with the figures in my report I have treated Indian Penal Code cases separately, and as regards the actual amount of crime I have taken column 6, together with column 14. Last year, as was noted at the time, I took column 3 less column 5, together with column 13 of the form as there numbered. With the addition of column 6, which was very necessary, I am inclined to think that column 7 may be omitted. The percentages should be calculated—

(1) as convictions to real cognizable cases reported, and

(2) as convictions to cases decided by trial.

As the rules for final reports are now thoroughly understood, and there are not many pending cases, there would practically be no difference in the percentages.

5. The following table gives in detail the comparative amount of actual crime for 1888, 1889 and 1890, under each class and heading for each division and the Presidency as a whole. The figures are all taken from Supplementary Statement No. I, in the methods explained in paragraph 4 :—

Offences.	Sind.			Northern Division.			Central Division.			Southern Division.			Total.		
	Columns 3—5+13.		Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.		Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.		Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.		Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.		Columns 6+14.
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Murders	50	42	48	48	42	58	64	63	59	53	58	50	215	205	215
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ..	17	22	21	39	51	40	18	25	19	21	16	11	95	114	91
Dacoities	2	11	1	33	29	22	47	75	62	28	8	12	110	123	97
Robberies	48	44	51	90	98	56	70	123	176	37	31	50	245	296	333
Thefts including cattle thefts	4,161	4,414	4,106	3,482	3,477	2,794	3,084	3,812	3,462	1,628	1,448	1,722	12,355	13,151	12,084
Receiving stolen property ..	328	218	234	340	262	234	148	127	132	55	74	68	871	681	668
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I.	198	179	182	146	124	82	157	157	128	108	54	123	609	614	515
Do. II.	430	356	369	607	600	505	454	496	387	335	307	336	1,826	1,759	1,597
Do. III.	1,264	1,138	1,027	1,356	1,443	1,055	1,151	1,603	971	496	481	569	4,267	4,665	3,622
Do. IV.	31	18	12	57	41	31	117	129	95	43	47	46	248	235	184
Do. V.	4,322	4,389	4,125	3,505	3,012	2,530	3,856	3,619	3,921	2,000	1,652	1,981	13,683	12,672	12,557
Total Indian Penal Code cases ..	6,245	6,080	5,715	5,671	5,220	4,203	5,735	6,004	5,502	2,982	2,541	3,055	20,633	19,845	18,475
Class VI.	2,136	2,317	1,891	3,384	3,457	2,862	5,228	2,752	1,566	1,238	1,093	1,288	11,986	9,619	7,607
Grand Total ..	8,381	8,397	7,606	9,055	8,677	7,065	10,963	8,756	7,068	4,220	3,634	4,343	32,619	29,464	26,082

A glance at the statement will show that the year has been an uneventful one, and that with the exception of robberies there has been a general decrease in crime. Murders, it is true, have gone up from 205 to 215, the figure at which they stood in 1888, but attempts at murder and culpable homicide cases have gone down from 114 to 91. These crimes of violence may be taken together; and there is a decrease of 13 in the total number of such cases. Dacoities have gone down in number from 110 in 1888 and 123 last year to 97 in the year under report. The decrease runs through all the divisions, but the Southern. In Sind, where the crime is almost unknown, there was a spasmodic outbreak in 1889 of 11 cases, chiefly in Hyderabad. There was only one case in Sind this year. In the Northern Division, there was a decrease of 7 cases in all, with an increase of 4 in the Panch Mahâls and 1 in Thâna. The decrease in Kaira alone was 7. In the Central Division there is a decrease from 75 to 62. Poona and Khándesh are still the worst districts in this respect. In Khándesh there is a decrease from 32 to 27, and those which occurred have been of a milder type. In Poona, dacoities have risen from 22 to 23, and, as noted in my report on that district, have caused grave anxiety. In the Southern Division there has been an increase from 8 to 12. These cases were of a local nature. Dhárwár and Kánara have been free from molestations of the Bellári criminals who gave so much trouble in 1888. Robberies have increased from 245 in 1888 and 296 in 1889 to 333 in 1890. In Sind there is a slight increase; in the Northern Division there is a remarkable decrease from 98 to 56. The decrease runs through each district, and is for Ahmedabad 16 and for Thána 9. The figures for the Central Division are not re-assuring. In 1888 robberies numbered 70, in 1889 they increased to 123, and now they stand at 176. In Ahmednagar there is an increase of 11; and in Khándesh of 29. Explanation of this has been given in my report on that district. Poona shows an increase of 5 and Sátára of 11. In the Southern Division there is an increase from 31 to 50, for 11 of which Belgaum is responsible, and for 8 Ratnágiri. Kanára shows a decrease from 13 to 7. Thefts, including cattle thefts, show a satisfactory decrease from 13,151 to 12,084, running through each division except the Southern. These figures also include house-breaking cases in which property was stolen; but I think the statement should have a separate heading for "Burglaries." I noted last year that the increase in thefts thus recorded was rather nominal than real, as in the former year cases of house-breaking with theft had not been included. In Sind there is a large decrease in thefts except in the two northern districts where there

is an increase. In the Northern Division there is a large decrease in thefts in each district except Broach, where there is a slight increase. In the Panch Mahâls alone there is a decrease of 193 cases. In the Central Division, Poona maintains its heavy figure of 820, but there is a decrease in all other districts, Khándesh having gone down from 1,279 to 1,059. In the Southern Division, on the contrary, there is a total increase from 1,448 to 1,722, running through each district. But the total is not much more than it was in 1888. Belgaum is responsible for no less than 194 additional cases and Ratnágiri for 104. Cases of receiving stolen property stand at almost the same figure.

Taking the cases under the several classes, Class I, or offences against the State and public tranquillity, remains at last year's figure of 515, as compared with 609 of the preceding year; in Class II, or serious offences against the person, there is a decrease from 1,826 in 1888 and 1,759 in 1889 to 1,597. In Class III, or serious offences against person and property, or property only, including dacoity and robbery, there is a decrease from 4,665 to 3,622. This is less than in 1888 when the figure was 4,267. In Class IV, or minor offences against the person, there is a decrease from 235 to 184; and in Class V, or minor offences against property, which include theft, there is a slight decrease from 12,672 to 12,557. In Class VI, or offences under other laws, there is a decrease from 9,619 to 7,607. These last figures are very difficult to criticise owing to there having been various changes in the orders regarding what cases are cognizable and non-cognizable. A decrease in these cases is not altogether satisfactory, as an increased number would point rather to additional vigilance on the part of the Police, than to a growth of crime.

6. The above remarks deal with cases reported to the Police and Magistracy alike, as the fluctuations of crime in general may be considered to correspond with the greater or less deterrent influence of the Police. In discussing the success of the Police in dealing with crime that has occurred, I will take Police cases by themselves. In the first place, pending Indian Penal Code cases have been reduced from 3,586 to 2,335, or an average of 100 per district. This is very satisfactory, and the proper limits have, I consider, now been reached. Percentages on cases disposed of have now become a true criterion on work done. In the report for 1888 it was shown how undetected cases were simply allowed to lapse and not accounted for at all. Consequently, percentages on cases disposed of were unduly high, unsuccessful cases being eliminated. A mass of pending cases had now to be accounted for, with the result that, as most of these were failures, the percentages dropped heavily, as I had anticipated. Under Indian Penal Code cognizable cases the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of fell from 51·7 in 1888 to 42·23 in 1889, though how far this fall was due to the above or other causes cannot be ascertained with exactitude. Now the percentage has gone up to 48·1. This is certainly higher than would have been attained in either of the last two years had the existing system of final reports been in force, say, for five years. Taking the percentage of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of by trial, which is only indirectly affected by the working off of pending cases, the figure has improved from 78·05 to 83·9. In 1888 it stood at 72. Under dacoities these two percentages have gone up from 18 and 47 to 35 and 66 respectively—a very marked improvement. Under robberies there is an improvement from 33 and 61 to 34 and 71 respectively. Under thefts the figures have improved from 42 and 84 to 47 and 88. Under all of the five classes each percentage has greatly improved. Of the actual number of cases disposed of, 9,803 were disposed of by trial, or 1,222 less than in 1889. But the number of cases otherwise disposed of is 7,258, or 2,414 less than in 1889. After making allowance for the disposal of pending cases, this points to a satisfactorily larger proportion of cases brought before the Courts; and this consideration makes the improvement in the percentages above noted all the more valuable.

7. Turning to the percentages relating to persons, that of convictions to persons arrested has fallen from 55·99 to 55·3, and that of convictions to persons disposed of by trial has fallen from 60·37 to 59·3. The fall is chiefly due to thefts, for which offence more than half the arrests were made; and the fall under this head from 65·66 to 63·2 brings down the general percentage heavily. Under dacoities and robberies the percentage has considerably improved. The

percentage of convictions to persons disposed of by trial shows corresponding fluctuations. As regards the number of persons arrested by the Police in Indian Penal Code cognizable cases, the figure for 1890 stands at 21,740 as compared with 24,000 in 1889. The number released without being brought to trial has gone down from 1,693 to 1,424. The number arrested by the Magistrates has risen from 7,465 to 7,903. As the number of direct cases has decreased, I do not understand how these arrests have risen in number. The matter has been referred to in several of my reviews of the individual districts. The number of convictions in arrests made by the Magistrates has risen from 1,702 to 1,799. The number of persons convicted for dacoity has risen from 109 to 189.

8. The figures relating to property stolen and recovered are, as last year, not very easy to weigh accurately. With the additional columns that have been introduced for the first time this year, it will be simple to effect the comparison next year. In last year's form, the amount stolen was stated to be Rs. 9,56,855. This presumably included pending cases; so it is fairer to compare it with column 3 of the revised form, which stands at Rs. 11,01,989, or a considerably higher sum. The percentage of recoveries has gone down from 41·77 to 40·7, though the amount actually recovered has risen from Rs. 3,99,769 to Rs. 4,48,641. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen stands at last year's figure of 65. As explained in last year's report, this figure is of little value as a test of work. The amount alleged to be stolen in pending cases has been slightly reduced.

9. As usual I now put the results obtained by the Police in the four divisions in tabular form; Sind has undoubtedly been the most successful, and the Central Division the least.

Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.		Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.		Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
													Rs.
Northern Division.	54·4	Sind	89·5	Sind ...	60·1	Sind ...	65·9	Northern Division.	47·9	Northern Division.	76·6	Sind ...	20,991
Sind	51·3	Southern Division.	83·3	Southern Division...	56·1	Southern Division.	58·7	Sind	44·8	Southern Division.	67·8	Northern Division.	25,391
Southern Division.	47·2	Central Division.	81·3	Central Division.	53·1	Central Division.	56·03	Southern Division.	38·2	Sind... ...	62·1	Southern Division.	80,754
Central Division.	39·8	Northern Division.	80·2	Northern Division.	52·03	Northern Division.	56·3	Central Division.	35·9	Central Division.	58·6	Central Division.	1,87,037

I have given my opinion of the work done by the various District Superintendents of Police, and criticised the working of the Police in detail, in my reviews of the several districts.

10. I have hitherto treated of real crime only. I have shown that in it there has been a decrease for each of the last two years, and that there is a steady improvement in the powers of the Police to deal with it. This improvement is, in my opinion, to be attributed in very great measure to the introduction of the present system of final reports. Formerly if a case was not detected, it was simply allowed to lapse. I am not speaking so much of the serious crimes that are entered in the District Superintendent of Police's diary, but of the less important crimes which form the bulk of the crime returns. No final report was made to the Superintendent or to a Magistrate. The references to the case in the Chief Constable's diary would become fewer and briefer until it was put aside and forgotten, unless some energetic Chief Constable chose after the interval of six months or a year to report it as false. Now every case is reported in a businesslike way to the District Superintendent of Police within 15 days, or, on good reasons being shown, an extension is given up to 6 months. As shown by Major Macpherson, there is no reason to apprehend that the system will be abused and a final report submitted to the Magistrate before every thing has been done to investigate the case. The District Superintendent of Police is bound to record his personal opinion in each case, and it is the duty of these officers, upon whom the whole efficiency of the force depends, thoroughly to satisfy themselves that a case is either false, or impossible to detect, before they pass on the

papers to the Magistrate. In undetected cases it is impossible to detach an officer to watch each case for weeks or months; and a protracted delay in submitting a final report only means that the Police are waiting for something to turn up. It is clearly the intention of the Criminal Procedure Code that, upon the termination of the active investigation, a final report is to be submitted. If, after the submission of a final report in an undetected case, new evidence comes to light, the case can be proceeded with. No harm has been done by submitting the report, which showed that all evidence that could be hoped for at the time had been fully gone into with no result. A certain percentage of cases must always be undetected, and to have a file of 50 or more such cases undisposed of in a Chief Constable's office is simply to ensure chaos where there ought to be order. It is much better in a hopeless case to recognise that it is hopeless, and not waste valuable time on it which could be more profitably employed elsewhere. The Police ought to be able to take up each new case as it comes, and give it undivided attention unhampered by a mass of unfinished work. It is to the order and regularity, which is now the rule and not the exception, that I attribute the marked improvement in the work of the Police. In the bringing about of this regularity, the introduction of the Superintendent's English crime register in a standard form, with columns for the nature and date of final report in each case, has been a great assistance.

11. The above remarks deal with one of the subjects embraced in para. 6 of the Government Resolution on last year's report. The other subject therein referred to is that of excluded cases. I have remarked on this point in many reviews of the several districts; and the opinions of Major Macpherson, Mr. Spence, Mr. Jones and Mr. Bulkley have been given *in extenso*, as they represent my own opinion on the subject. I can only say, in connection with the extracts from their reports, that it is well known that the public do apply to the Police Courts without just cause, believing that without any cost to themselves they will obtain some advantage or cause their enemy some injury. The tendency is undoubtedly greater in some districts than in others. Ratnágiri being about the worst, I beg to record my opinion that the Police and the 1st Class Magistrates do their utmost to get at the truth in all cases, and do not attempt to have true undetected cases "excluded" as false. The tendency on the part of the public to make complaints which are false or groundless appears to be on the increase and it is difficult to know how to check it.

12. The subjoined table gives the names of the several officers who held charge of the offices of District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police in each district of the Presidency, and of my office:—

Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Ommanney,	from	1st January	1890 to	1st April	1890.
,, E. C. Cox	,,	2nd April	,,	8th April	,,
,, H. Scannell	,,	9th April	,,	24th November	,,
Major J. Humfrey	,,	25th November	,,	31st December	,,

Personal Assistant.

Mr. E. C. Cox,	from	1st January	to	2nd May	1890.
,, Maidment	,,	3rd May	,,	19th May	,,
,, E. C. Cox	,,	6th October	,,	31st December	,,

N. B.—From 20th May 1890 to 5th October 1890 Mr. E. C. Cox, though Acting Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, continued to assist the Inspector General in addition to superintending the Railway Police.

District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
	Superintendent.		
Sind. Karáchi ...	Mr. H. Kennedy	1st January 1890.	14th November 1890.
	,, R. H. Vincent	15th November ,,	31st December ,,
	Assistant Superintendent.		
	Mr. M. D. MacDonald ...	1st January ,,	27th December ,,
	,, R. H. Vincent	28th December ,,	31st December ,,

	District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
		Superintendent.		
Sind—*continued.*	Hyderabad ...	Mr. C. McIver	1st January 1890.	31st December 1890.
		Deputy Commissioner.		
	Thar and Párkar.	Mr. H. E. Watson	1st January „	6th May „
		„ R. Giles	7th May „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Upper Sind Frontier.	Mr. Penton	1st January „	24th May „
		„ Steele	25th May „	8th June „
		„ Thatcher	9th June „	28th July „
		„ Penton	29th July „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Shikárpur	Mr. D. Davies	1st January „	17th March „
		„ Thatcher	18th March „	28th April „
		„ F. Austin	29th April „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Mr. Thatcher...	1st January „	6th June „
		„ F. Austin	7th June „	29th July „
		„ Thatcher	30th July „	17th August „
		„ F. Austin	18th August „	17th November „
		„ Thatcher	18th November „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	Mr. J. B. D. Adams... ...	1st January „	2nd April „
		„ E. F. Green	3rd April „	23rd November „
		„ C. F. G. Lester	24th November „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Mr. J. B. D. Adams... ...	1st January „	17th March „
		„ E. F. Green	18th March „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Kaira ...	Mr. L. H. Spence	1st January „	13th September „
		„ Weir, Asst. Collector ...	14th September „	21st September „
		„ L. H. Spence	22nd September „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Panch Mahals.	Mr. Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy...	1st January „	30th March „
		„ J. M. Campbell... ...	31st March „	20th April „
		„ T. G. Foard	21st April „	23rd December „
		„ W. L. Souter	24th December „	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent.		
		Mr. Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy...	1st January „	30th March „
		„ J. M. Campbell... ...	31st March „	20th April „
		„ T. G. Foard	21st April „	23rd December „
		„ W. L. Souter	24th December „	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Broach ...	Mr. Duggan	1st January „	30th January „
		„ W. Allen	31st January „	9th February „
		„ Duggan	10th February „	31st December „

	District.	Name of Officer	Period. From		To
		Superintendent.			
Northern Division—*contd.*	Surat ...	Mr. H. M. Gibbs	1st January	1890.	31st December 1890.
		Superintendent.			
	Thána ...	Mr. Maidment	1st January	„	7th February „
		„ Cotgrave	8th February	„	10th April „
		„ Maidment	17th April	„	29th April „
		„ Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy...	30th April	„	31st December „
		N.B.—No officer was in charge of the office of Superintendent from	11th April	to	16th April „
		Note.—Mr. Maidment held charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thána, from 8th February to 16th April and from...	22nd May	to	31st December „
Central Division.		*Superintendent.*			
	Ahmednagar.	Mr. M. Kennedy	1st January	1890.	26th April „
		„ Stewart, Asst. Collector .	27th April	„	26th May „
		„ M. Kennedy	26th May	„	31st December „
		Superintendent.			
	Khándesh .	Mr. Vincent	1st January	„	15th October „
		„ Lucas	16th October	„	24th October „
		„ Davies	25th October	„	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent, E.D.			
		Mr. R. H. Kotwal	1st January	„	3rd January „
		„ Vincent...	4th January	„	12th October „
		„ Luck	13th October	„	31st December „
		Assistant Superintendent, W.D.			
		Mr. Vincent	1st January	„	15th October „
		„ Lucas	16th October	„	24th October „
		„ Davies	25th October	„	31st December „
		Superintendent.			
	Násik ...	Mr. Henderson	1st January	„	31st December „
		Superintendent.			
	Poona ...	Major T. R. M. Macpherson .	1st January	„	31st December „
		Superintendent.			
	Sátára ...	Colonel Codrington	1st January	„	13th March „
		Mr. Snow, Asst. Collector ..	14th March	„	25th March „
		„ F. H. Warden	26th March	„	11th December „
		„ J. E. Down	12th December	„	31st December „
		Superintendent.			
	Sholápur ...	Mr. Souter	1at January	„	16th December „
		„ F. W. Warden	17th December	„	31st December „
		Superintendent.			
Southern Division.	Belgaum.	Mr. J. E. Down	1st January	„	4th December „
		„ W. J. Holland	5th December	„	31st December „
		Superintendent.			
	Bijápur ...	Mr. F. L. Goldsmid	1st January	„	31st December „

	District.	Name of Officer.	Period. From	Period. To
		Superintendent.		
Southern Division—*contd.*	Dhárwár ...	Mr. Jones	1st January 1890 ...	31st December 1890
		Superintendent.		
	Kánara ...	Mr. R. MacTier	1st January „ ...	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Kolába ...	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle... ...	1st January „ ...	31st December „
		Superintendent.		
	Ratnágiri ...	Mr. E. A. Bulkley	1st January „ ...	31st December „

Non-cognizable Crime.

13. The subjoined table, which is an abstract of Statement A, Part II, exhibits the number of non-cognizable offences committed in each district of the Presidency during the year under review, and the result of the year's operations in comparison with the same for the previous year :—

Districts.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in column 3 to those in column 2.		Persons. Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Court	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Sind.																
Karáchi ...	3,447	3,585	15	3	·4	·08	5,434	5,831	1,021	1,273	1,621	1,918	2,714	2,523	29·8	34·6
Hyderabad ...	3,099	2,976	11	22	·3	·7	6,618	6,637	745	796	890	1,075	4,840	4,630	13·4	16·1
Thar and Párkar	328	348	10	3	3·04	·8	655	696	195	188	150	94	395	401	22·9	13·5
Shikárpur ...	3,526	3,929	31	80	·8	2·03	6,448	7,021	556	1,403	808	835	4,971	4,665	12·5	11·8
Upper Sind Frontier ...	594	571	22	33	3·7	5·7	997	918	102	117	403	326	606	611	40·4	35·5
Total ...	10,994	11,409	89	141	·8	1·2	20,152	21,103	2,619	3,777	3,872	4,248	13,436	12,830	19·2	20·1
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad ...	3,746	5,388	53	26	1·4	·4	7,055	9,297	1,727	3,351	1,907	3,346	3,341	2,535	27·3	35·9
Kaira	2,938	7,246	3	3	·1	·04	5,200	5,771	2,203	660	1,215	1,825	1,781	3,196	23·3	31·6
Panch Mahals.	549	976	12	3	2·1	·3	1,002	1,554	152	480	270	399	521	663	26·9	25·6
Broach ...	2,247	2,297	31	48	1·3	2·08	1,597	1,983	482	924	264	856	835	1,380	16·5	43·1
Surat	2,250	3,264	...	11	...	·3	4,128	5,041	1,382	1,232	980	1,603	1,732	2,181	23·7	31·7
Thána... ...	5,520	7,408	47	78	·8	1·05	12,123	12,582	6,427	3,831	1,125	1,166	4,444	7,466	9·2	9·2
Total ...	17,300	26,579	146	169	·8	·6	31,105	36,228	12,373	10,478	5,761	9,195	12,654	17,421	18·5	25·3
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar .	2,402	2,475	26	130	1·08	5·2	4,265	4,721	1,239	1,904	1,206	1,219	1,738	1,575	28·2	25·8
Khándesh ...	4,571	5,021	29	30	·6	·5	8,099	9,791	1,332	1,472	1,719	1,633	5,159	6,702	21·2	16·6
Násik	3,543	3,726	183	119	5·1	3·1	7,294	7,543	1,892	2,405	888	963	4,489	4,117	12·1	12·7
Poona... ...	5,888	6,378	32	20	·54	·3	10,904	12,501	4,954	4,658	2,046	2,220	3,852	5,470	18·7	17·7
Sátára... ...	3,159	5,740	163	134	5·1	2·3	5,739	6,416	1,222	1,412	957	1,171	3,549	3,795	16·6	18·2
Sholápur ...	2,057	2,057	139	157	6·7	7·6	3,729	4,045	1,012	1,196	483	525	2,117	2,314	12·9	12·9
Total ...	21,620	25,397	572	590	2·6	2·3	40,030	45,017	11,701	13,047	7,299	7,731	20,904	23,973	18·03	17·1
Southern Division.																
Belgaum ...	1,598	1,605	94	124	5·8	7·7	2,973	3,030	736	933	512	583	1,705	1,498	17·2	19·1
Bijápur ...	1,447	1,603	33	47	2·2	2·9	2,740	2,662	389	549	302	413	2,013	1,660	11·02	15·5
Dhárwár ...	1,734	2,276	41	26	2·3	1·1	3,400	3,922	632	337	524	1,147	2,219	2,397	15·4	29·2
Kánara ...	869	1,288	14	8	1·6	·6	1,480	1,841	241	532	308	376	920	930	20·8	20·4
Kolába ...	2,144	2,807	89	52	4·1	1·8	4,212	4,739	1,878	871	487	592	1,843	3,256	11·5	12·4
Ratnágiri ...	1,364	1,743	137	233	10·04	13·3	2,390	2,901	632	601	230	408	1,511	1,881	9·6	14·02
Total ...	9,156	11,322	408	490	4·4	4·3	17,195	19,095	4,508	3,823	2,363	3,519	10,241	11,622	13·7	18·4
Grand Total...	59,070	74,707	1,215	1,390	2·5	1·8	108,482	1,21,443	31,201	31,125	19,295	24,693	57,235	65,846	17·7	20·3

The above shows a net increase of 15,637 non-cognizable cases for the Presidency over the preceding year, the figures for the two years being 74,707 in 1890 and 59,070 in 1889. In Sind there is an increase of 415 cases, in Northern Division of 9,279, and in Central and Southern Divisions of 3,777 and 2,166 cases respectively. Judging by districts, Thána shows the highest number of cases, and a percentage 9·2 of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts, and Thar and Párkar the lowest, as in 1889. The number of persons concerned in these cases has also increased by 12,961 for the Presidency.

The percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts is 20·1 in Sind against 19·2 in 1889, and 25·3 in the Northern Division against 18·5. The figures in the Central and Southern Divisions are 17·1 and 20·3 as against 18·03 and 17·7 in 1889 respectively.

The comparison with last year cannot be made accurately, as many cases in the statement of non-cognizable offences formerly found place in Class VI of the statement of cognizable offences.

14. *Supervision over bad characters.*—In paragraph 15 of the Government Resolution on last year's report, it was stated that "It is presumed that the preparation of these lists has everywhere commenced. * * The annual report for the current year should give express information on this point." I beg to point out that in paragraph 21 of my last report, I reported that the uniformity of classification ordered by Government has been introduced into every district. Each District Superintendent of Police, on submitting an inspection return of each Police station, added a certificate that he had personally revised the lists in accordance with the instruction of Government.

Security for Good Behaviour.

15. The following table, as directed in paragraph 15 of the Government Resolution on last year's report, shows a comparative number of persons for 1889 and 1890, dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code:—

District.	Number of Persons			
	Brought before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Sind.				
Karáchi				
Hyderabad	126	219	109	208
Thár and Párkár	72	156	38	123
Shikárpur...	40	36	30	32
Upper Sind Frontier	138	85	107	67
	80	65	38	63
Total ...	456	561	322	493
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	28	33	25	32
Kaira	2	9	1	7
Panch Maháls	...	...	...	...
Broach	5	1	5	1
Surat	...	8	...	8
Thána	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35	51	31	48

District.	Number of Persons			
	Brought before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Central Division.				
Ahmednagar	2	22	1	8
Khándesh	...	9	...	2
Násik	1	25	1	1
Poona	2	17	2	12
Sátára	...	6	...	...
Sholápur	22	87	18	73
Total ...	27	166	22	96
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	...	39	...	26
Bijápur	2	...	...	...
Dhárwár	50	128	33	104
Kánara	5	10	5	9
Kolába	2	3	1	1
Ratnágiri	...	4	...	2
Total ...	59	184	39	136
Presidency Proper ...	121	401	92	280
Whole Presidency ...	577	962	414	773

Notwithstanding instructions on this point except in Dhárwár, Sholápur and Sind, little has been done to enforce the provisions of Section 55 and Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. It has not attracted the notice of Superintendents as it should have done, and they almost all complain of the difficulty of getting respectable people to give evidence, and of getting the Magistrates to convict. As last year, so this year, Dhárwár and Sholápur are examples of what can be done, and it is entirely owing to the assistance which the District Magistrate has himself given, and required the Magistrates subordinate to him to give, and to the personal attention which the District Superintendent has paid to it.

I have had the honour to address the Government separately on this matter, and there is no necessity to repeat what I have said.

Statement D.

At the close of the year the total strength of the force was 19,107, or 176 in excess of last year; and it was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,00,200, or Rs. 21,955 less than in 1889.

The force was distributed as below:—

General Police duties	10,553	men.
Jail guards	304	,,
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	5,331	,,
Town duties	2,596	,,
Cantonment	291	,,
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents ...	32	,,
Total ...	19,107	

16. The subjoined table shows at a glance the strength of the Police and its proportion to area and population of the whole as well as to each district of the Presidency, including Sind :—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Force.	
				To Area.	To Population.
Sind.					
Karáchi	1,430	14,115	478,688	9·87	1 to 334
Hyderabad	933	9,052	754,624	9·70	1 to 808
Thar and Párkar ...	566	12,729	203,340	22·49	1 to 359
Shikárpur	1,115	9,629	822,178	8·63	1 to 737
Upper Sind Frontier ...	255	2,545	144,181	11·01	1 to 567
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad	1,193	3,821	856,324	3·2	1 to 717
Kaira...	708	1,609	804,800	2·27	1 to 1,136
Panch Maháls	785	1,588	255,479	2·02	1 to 326
Broach	428	1,453	326,930	3·39	1 to 763
Surat...	760	1,662	614,198	2·18	1 to 808
Thána	842	3,935	807,367	4·67	1 to 958
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar	706	6,666	751,228	9·44	1 to 1,064
Khándesh	1,708	9,944	1,237,231	5·82	1 to 724
Násik	773	5,940	781,206	7·68	1 to 1,010
Poona	1,138	5,369	901,828	4·71	1 to 792
Sátára	981	4,988	1,062,350	5·08	1 to 1,082
Sholápur	573	4,521	582,487	7·90	1 to 1,018
Southern Division.					
Belgaum	710	4,656	864,014	6·56	1 to 1,218
Bijápur	655	5,695	638,493	8·7	1 to 976
Dhárwár	844	4,535	882,907	5·37	1 to 1,046
Kánara	724	3,910	421,840	5·4	1 to 582
Kolába	460	1,803	482,830	3·91	1 to 1,049
Ratnágiri	820	3,922	997,090	4·7	1 to 1,217
Total ...	19,107	124,087	15,671,613	6·4	1 to 720

17. The subjoined table gives the number of punishments, including dismissals inflicted during the year on officers and men, the district having the lowest percentage of defaulters being placed first and the others arranged in in order of merit:—

Districts.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments in 1890.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1890 on total strength.
Ratnágiri	819	...	17	17	33	2·07
Kánara	723	1	39	40	43	5·53
Dhárwár	843	1	59	60	110	7·11
Kaira	707	5	51	56	103	7·32
Broach	427	3	34	37	33	8·66
Sátára	980	1	85	86	57	8·76
Bijápur	654	4	64	68	87	10·39
Thána	840	11	77	88	61	10·47
Thar and Párkar ...	566	7	56	63	71	11·13
Surat	759	6	86	92	108	12·12
Ahmednagar ...	704	3	86	89	58	12·64
Karáchi	1,428	20	170	190	144	13·30
Hyderabad ...	931	26	117	143	109	15·35
Panch Maháls ...	783	9	112	121	131	15·44
Kolába	459	...	72	72	27	15·68
Belgaum	709	3	109	112	85	15·79

Districts.	Strength of Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total punishments in 1890.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1890 on total strength.
Poona	1,136	11	175	186	165	16·37
Khándesh	1,705	16	331	347	209	20·35
Ahmedabad ...	1,191	3	249	252	189	21·15
Sholápur	572	3	118	121	50	21·15
Násik	772	4	172	176	131	22·79
Shikárpur	1,113	24	233	257	277	23·09
Upper Sind Frontier .	254	8	52	60	71	23·62
Total ...	19,075	169	2,564	2,733	2,363	14·3

There is an increase of 370 in the total number of punishments inflicted in 1890 in the whole Presidency over the average number for the three years preceding the year under report. The percentage of punishments on total strength stands much the same on a par as that of the year previous ; being 14·3 for 1890 as against 13·97 for 1889. These punishments do not include extra drill.

I have endeavoured to ascertain, by comparing the percentages of punishments in the various districts with the results obtained, if any opinion could be formed as to whether a high percentage of punishments showed that the force was in bad order or whether it was that the Superintendent demanded an unusually high standard of efficiency. The comparison leads to no conclusion whatever. I considered it desirable to make it, because in previous reports the tendency has been to consider a force is in bad order if the percentages of punishments are high, and that the Superintendent is not entirely free from blame. This inclines Superintendents to be lenient and to pass lightly over faults, lest their percentages under this head should be bad. The Police of a district are scattered in outposts—they have not enough officers to maintain strict supervision, yet they are required to perform multifarious duties requiring discretion, energy and discipline. If they fail in those duties the work of the district suffers. Under such circumstances it is impossible but that they should commit faults which deserve punishment. Out of the number they actually commit, probably not more than half are reported, and when they do become known to the Superintendent, he would fail in his duty if he omitted to punish them. I am of opinion that the force would be the better for more and severer punishments than are now inflicted. Under the present system there is little danger of undue severity. Every punishment, its reason and the man's previous character and service come monthly before the Inspector-General, and each case is invariably and carefully considered and if necessary revised. It speaks well for the discretion of the Superintendents that in few instances is revision necessary, and that rarely is a punishment, except of dismissal, appealed against.

18. The following table shows the number of men who have been rewarded for good service by promotion and otherwise, each district in the Presidency having been arranged in order of merit :—

Districts according to joint percentages of columns 4 and 6.	Number of Men.	Rewards.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sholápur	572	50	8·7	17	2·8
Kolába	459	1	·2	47	10·2
Ratnágiri	819	...	...	82	10·01
Kaira	707	7	·9	33	4·6

Districts according to joint percentages of columns 4 and 6.	Number of Men.	Rewards.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Thána	840	...	...	45	5·3
Belgaum	709	...	...	30	4·2
Poona	1,136	23	2·02	11	·9
Upper Sind Frontier ...	254	...	...	6	2·3
Broach	427	1	·2	9	2·1
Sátára	981	16	1·6	...	...
Ahmednagar	704	10	1·4	1	·1
Ahmedabad	1,191	1	·08	11	·9
Khándesh	1,705	4	·2	9	·5
Násik	772	4	·5	1	·1
Kánara	723	...	...	5	·6
Bijápur	654	3	·4	1	·1
Shikárpur	1,113	2	·1	3	·2
Surat	759	1	·1	2	·2
Dhárwár	843	1	·1	1	·1
Hyderabad	931	6	·6	6	·6
Karáchi	1,428	1	·07	...	...
Thar and Párkar	566	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	783	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,075	131	·6	320	1·6

There is an increase of 26 in rewards by promotion; but the number of money rewards is almost the same as last year. Superintendents might with advantage be more liberal in the distribution of rewards.

19. The following statement gives the number and percentage of educated policemen who can read and write an intelligible report of a crime, each district being shown in order of merit:—

Districts.	Sanctioned strength.		Able to read and write.		Percentage able to read and write.		Percentage of Officers and Men able to read and write.	Average percentage of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Ahmedabad	232	959	210	580	90·5	60·4	66·3	63·08
Surat	143	616	120	315	83·9	51·1	57·3	53·2
Ahmednagar	120	584	102	285	85·	48·8	54·9	55·3
Násik	137	635	119	295	86·8	46·4	53·6	44·7
Sátára	182	798	139	374	76·3	46·8	52·3	43·9
Ratnágiri	136	683	108	318	79·4	46·5	52·01	47·4
Belgaum	124	585	108	248	87·09	42·3	50·2	44·03
Kolába	82	377	64	151	78·04	40·05	46·8	43·5
Broach	79	348	66	130	83·5	37·3	45·9	34·9
Kánara	112	611	86	237	76·7	38·7	44·6	42·06
Sholápur	103	469	76	169	73·7	36·03	42·8	34·7
Kaira	142	565	96	202	67·6	35·7	42·1	37·6
Thána	150	690	92	260	61·3	37·6	41·9	22·9
Dhárwár	138	705	101	250	73·1	35·4	41·6	43·8
Poona	196	940	125	328	63·7	34·8	39·8	35·1
Shikárpur	190	923	110	197	57·8	21·34	27·5	24·8
Khándesh	281	1,424	160	298	56·9	20·9	26·8	26·8
Bijápur	107	547	63	105	58·8	19·1	25·6	22·8
Panch Mahals	112	671	59	101	52·6	15·05	20·4	21·
Hyderabad	169	762	74	105	43·7	13·7	19·2	19·04
Upper Sind Frontier ...	41	213	17	30	41·4	14·08	18·5	13·7
Karáchi	206	1,222	96	110	46·6	9·001	14·4	13·
Thar and Párkar ...	107	459	38	22	35·5	4·7	10·6	9·1
Total ...	3,289	15,786	2,229	5,110	67·7	32·3	38·4	34·6

There is an increase of 2 per cent. over last year.

Drill and Ball Practice.

20. The result of the competition shooting this year shows an improvement over last year, so far as the number of marksmen is concerned. This year 712 men obtained marksmen's badges against 669 last year. Dhárwár, as last year, heads the list, having 113 marksmen.

The average of the scores which carried off the prizes this year is, however, the same as last year.

Of the 23 districts in the Presidency Proper and Sind represented at the annual shooting, 16 districts shared the money prizes—29 in number of different values. Násik and Sátára carried off 4 prizes each, or nearly ⅓rd of the total number; of the remaining 21, Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls, Khándesh, Poona, Sholápur and Dhárwár took 13, and the balance was equally divided between Kaira, Surat, Thána, Belgaum, Bijápur, Ratnágiri, Hyderabad and Shikárpur.

In the different competitions the first and second prizes were won as follows:—

Foot Police.

Match I.—Muzzle-loading smooth bores of all descriptions:

1st prize ... ... Sholápur.
2nd „ ... ... Dhárwár.

Match II.—Breech-loading carbines and muzzle-loading rifles:

1st prize ... ... Surat.
2nd „ ... ... Panch Maháls.

Mounted Police.

Breech-loading carbines and muzzle-loading smooth-bore carbines:

1st prize, 2nd „ ... ... Sátára.

Revolvers.

1st prize, 2nd „ ... ... Ahmedabad.

Statement F.

21. The subjoined table gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with 1889:—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Christians	64	68	73	75
Mahomedans	1,367	1,393	6,920	7,002
Bráhmans	290	305	662	703
Maráthás	702	696	3,943	3,715
Rájputs	94	97	340	366
Bhils	78	79	959	953
Kolis	71	72	461	445
Pársis and Jews	23	24	10	14
Sikhs and Gurkhas	9	4	22	22
Lingáyats and Jains	26	35	91	110
Hindus of other castes	468	515	1,962	2,109
Total ...	3,192	3,288	15,443	15,514

Note.—There were 304 vacancies.

Supplementary Statement No. II.

22. The number of licenses issued and renewed in the Presidency under the Arms Act during the year has increased from 18,727 to 21,154, an increase of 2,427. Of these 3,046 were issued in Sind, 3,631 in the Northern, 4,487 in the Central and 8,997 in the Southern Division. The increase seems to be due to 185 additional licenses issued in the Northern Division, 103 in the Central Division and 1,508 in the Southern Division, against a decrease of 362 in Sind. There were 350 cases tried under the Act in which fine to the amount of Rs. 3,338-4-0 was inflicted; 120 of these cases, with fines amounting to Rs. 788-4-0, were tried in the Northern Division alone.

The inspection of shops and examination of stock with licensed vendors under the Act has been satisfactorily performed by the Superintendents of Police and their subordinates in most districts of the Presidency.

23. The following statement shows the number of licensed shops in each District, and the number inspected by the District Superintendents and their Assistants :—

Districts.	Number of shops licensed to sell arms and ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police.	Remarks.
Sind.			
Karáchi	30	30	
Hyderabad	17	12	All the shops were inspected quarterly by the Police Inspectors.
Thar and Párkar	4	4	3 shops were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, and all the 4 by the Deputy Collector.
Shikárpur	12 (14)*	4	*As given by the District Magistrate. 3 were inspected by the Assistant Superintendent, and the remaining were examined by the Inspectors.
Upper Sind Frontier... ...	3	2	All the shops were inspected by the Inspector of Police quarterly.
Northern Division.			
Ahmedabad	8	8	
Kaira	5	5	
Panch Mahals...	2	2	
Broach	3	3	
Surat	5	5	
Thána	18	18	
Central Division.			
Ahmednagar	24	22	The reason for examining the remaining 2 shops is not given.
Khándesh	17	9	The remaining 8 shops were inspected by the Inspectors.
Násik	17	13	The reason for not examining the remaining 4 is not given.
Poona	38	...	The shops were examined by the Inspectors, and most of them by the Superintendent personally.
Sátára	19	10	The remaining 9 were inspected by the Inspectors.
Sholápur	13*	13	*In addition to these, there are 17 more shops licensed to sell saltpetre.
Southern Division.			
Belgaum	26	22	
Bijápur	4	4	
Dhárwár	20	20	
Kánara	11	11	
Kolába...	9	7	All the shops were inspected by the Inspector of Police.
Ratnágiri	23	12	Of the remainder, the vendors had no stock in hand at the time of visits.

Supplementary No. III.

24. *Escapes and Re-captures.*—The following table gives the number of prisoners escaped from Police custody :—

Districts.	Number escaped.	Number recaptured.	Number still at large.	Remarks.
Sind.				
Karáchi	3	3	...	
Hyderabad	13	8	5	
Thar and Párkar	7	6	1	
Shikárpur	12	9	3	
Upper Sind Frontier	10	8	2	
Total ...	45	34	11	
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	9	5	4	
Kaira	2	2	...	
Panch Maháls	1	1	...	
Broach	3	2	1	
Surat	4	3*	...	*1 committed suicide.
Thána	4	3	1	
Total ...	23	16	6	
Central Division.				
Ahmednagar	1	...	1	
Khándesh	12	14†	1	† Includes 3 men who had been at large last year, and who have been re-captured during the year.
Násik	2	1	1	
Poona	7	4	3	
Sátára	5	7‡	...	‡ Includes 2 men who had been at large last year, and who have been re-captured during the year.
Sholápur	7	5	2	
Total ...	34	31	8	
Southern Division.				
Belgaum	4	1	3	
Bijápur	2	2	...	
Dhárwár	6	5	1	
Kánara	9	1	8	
Kolába	5	5	...	
Ratnágiri	7	7	...	
Total ...	33	21	12	
Grand Total ...	135	102	37	

The above shows a slight decrease in the number of escapes and re-captures. The numbers for 1889 were 169 and 141 respectively. The number of escaped prisoners still at large has gone up from 29 to 37.

A reference to Supplementary Statement No. III further shows that the total number (135) of escapes is made up by 19 persons escaping from jails, 12 from lock-ups, 73 from the custody of District Police, and 31 from that of Village Police.

General.—The present system of appointing public prosecutors is, I think, open to improvement. At present this is an appointment much coveted, chiefly

because it brings to the selected man considerable amount of private practice. There is no inducement to this officer to carefully study his case, in order to obtain a conviction. He is, in many cases, overcrowded with private work, both civil and criminal, and it is in human nature that he should give the greater part of his time to work which brings him in substantial results. I have no doubt that these officers perform their work with as high a sense of duty as any other Government, but in other departments officers are sharply overlooked and hedged round with checks. Even the returns of the Courts are very carefully scrutinized, lest they should fall from a high standard; but, as far as I am aware, the work of Public Prosecutors is never scrutinized, nor even commented on.

It seems worthy of consideration if the ends of Government would not be better served, if, in each case sent to the Sessions, the District Magistrate appointed a member of the local Bar to conduct the case. The most successful prosecutors would naturally be most often selected: his credit and practice would increase, so that there would be every incentive to study the case.

Mr. Scannell, my predecessor, has submitted a re-organization scheme to Government, to which I have made some amendments. Government have called for further information, which, it is hoped, will shortly be before them.

In the meantime, from a brief experience and from discussing the subject with the Superintendents and Magistrates of the districts that I have visited, I consider that by increased attention to, and by some modifications of, the present system of working the Police, that more satisfactory results may be obtained.

There are certain crimes which can be controlled and repressed directly by good Police administration: there are other crimes the commission of which the Police are in no way responsible for.

For offences against life other than when accompanying offences against property, the Police are not responsible for, and their frequency is no gauge of the efficiency or non-efficiency of the Police, as the motives—revenge, jealousy, intrigue, &c.—which actuate the offenders are matters over which the Police can exert no influence. Such crimes do not test the Police, but the successful result of their prosecution does, though even in this there are influences at work which the law is unable to cope with. Such crimes are not unfrequently hushed up by the village communities among whom they occur. It is difficult for a civilized person to gauge the motives which accompany such action, but it is well known that murders are not seldom committed in broad daylight, and in the presence of many spectators, and yet no one will come forward to give evidence—such is the case in more than one instance this year. This unwillingness proceeds from several motives, fear of incurring enmity, of being themselves suspected by the Police, of incurring unenviable notoriety by swearing a man's life away, dislike of the trouble of being called hither and thither to the different Courts and places of enquiry, and most of all by that bond of curious conservatism existing in all small Indian villages, which on certain occasions impels the inhabitants of all castes to hang together like a flock of sheep. This peculiarity belongs specially to the rural population; it is absent in towns. So long as such feelings are not kept in abeyance by yet stronger ones, so long will justice miscarry. Punitive posts are the only solvents of this disease. It is an effectual method of rousing healthy public opinion. Such posts are paid for by all the inhabitants, innocent and guilty alike, those who are not concerned cry out loudly, though many of them would act in the same manner under similar circumstances; but under the pressure of this wholesome tax they give a very bad time of it to those who are responsible for their affliction. They complain bitterly to all with whom they have dealings and as in a quiet country small matters assume large proportions, a feeling gradually arises that those who can assist the law, and will not, are worthy of condemnation, because they bring unmerited hardship on their "fellow" villagers.

The undue number of offences against property and the non-recovery of property are, however, matters which the Police are directly responsible for.

In such cases there seems room for improvement, which by rendering crime less easy to effect and more certain to be detected, will make property safer than at present.

The points I refer to are as follows:—

(1) A system that I hope shortly to introduce, which by the recognition of old offenders, and by proving their previous convictions, will on their reconviction ensure heaviest punishment, having the double effect of acting as a deterrent to others, while removing out of harm's way for long periods the most hardened and skilful criminals.

(2) The securing of a larger percentage of convictions by entrusting all prosecutions to trained men—not necessarily to the class called Court Prosecutors, of whom there are not sufficient, but to men in the force specially trained to this particular branch of their profession. With the number of educated men now eagerly seeking Government employment, it should not be difficult to obtain men of sufficient ability to conduct important cases, which form the majority, to a more successful conclusion than is at present the case.

(3) The repression of crime by increased attention to Section 55 and Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, which will greatly strengthen the hold of the Police over bad characters.

(4) By a more systematic and effectual mode of watching and dealing with criminal wandering gangs, as distinguished from resident criminal tribes, who can be dealt with under Chaper VIII.

(5) By the improvement of the working together of the Railway and District Police, by which the movements of criminals carrying property over the railway can be better controlled.

(6) By increased supervision and Police registration of receivers of stolen property.

The means of carrying out these improvements already exist, all that is needed is to bring them gradually into operation, and to this I shall give all my attention.

If good, however, is to result from any measure for the recognition of offenders who have been convicted before, it will be necessary that Government should insist that old offenders on reconviction shall always be punished with a severity in proportion to the number of times they have been convicted, which is not the custom now.

Village Police.—No mention is made in the Superintendents' reports of the Village Police at all; the subject is passed over as if such a body did not exist. Having heard during my inspection tour very general complaints from Superintendents of the inefficiency of the Village Police I called for a return from each district showing the number of cases in which, according to the District Police officers, the Village Police had failed in their duty, the steps that had been taken to report this to the Magistrates, and the result.

In Sind and Kánára I may mention that there are no Village Police. I find that in Kaira 20 cases were reported and all were punished. In Poona, Dhárwár and Bijápur 8 cases each; in Khándesh 6 cases were reported. In other districts only 2 or 3 cases each were reported; in nearly all of these cases the offenders were punished. It is evident therefore, that there is no fault to find with the Magistrates. They are ready to punish all cases substantiated before them. In only one instance adequate punishment was not awarded. That is the case in which a prisoner escaped from the custody of the Broach Village Police, and the offenders were merely warned by the Second Class Magistrate. It would be more satisfactory if all cases of complaint against the Village Police were dealt with by the Sub-divisional Magistrates. From these returns I consider that the Superintendents themselves are very largely to blame for the alleged inefficiency of the Village Police. If it could be shown that cases of neglect of duty were reported to the Magistrates, and not punished, the District Police would have just cause of complaint; but when such cases are almost

invariably punished, as the returns show, it can only be supposed either that these cases are rare, or that the Superintendents do not make nearly as full use of the Village Police as they can and should do.

I had been in charge of this appointment only for a few weeks at the end of the year of this report, but at this date I have full opportunity of appreciating the excellent work done by my Personal Assistant, Mr. Cox. The bulk of the annual report has to be written by him, and it is a duty requiring ability and care. Mr. Cox has spared no pains to give me every assistance. He is now leaving this appointment, and I have much pleasure in specially bringing his services to the notice of Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. HUMFREY, Major,
Inspector General of Police, Poona.

Real Cognizable Crime in 1889 and 1890.

Sind.

Description of Offence.	Kara'chi.				Hyderabad.				Thar and Pa'rkar.				Shika'rpur.				Upper Sind Frontier.			
	Real Cognizable Cases.		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases.		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases.		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases.		Increase.	Decrease.	Real Cognizable Cases.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.			Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.			Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.			Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.			Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.		
	1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.		
Murders	3	5	...	2	17	8	9	...	4	4	...	...	18	8	10	...	6	17	...	11
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	3	1	2	...	8	8	...	...	...	3	...	3	7	7	...	...	3	3	...	...
Dacoities	1	3	...	2	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robberies	10	10	...	...	11	13	...	2	3	4	...	1	19	12	7	...	8	5	3	...
Thefts	722	882	...	160	1,287	1,544	...	257	299	370	...	71	1,453	1,318	135	...	345	300	45	...
Receiving stolen property	73	67	6	...	47	68	...	21	24	24	...	...	67	50	17	...	23	9	14	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																				
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	26	20	6	...	73	82	...	9	12	30	...	18	61	39	22	...	10	8	2	...
,, II	46	57	...	11	144	128	16	..	16	21	...	5	139	122	17	...	24	28	...	4
,, III	144	96	48	...	369	574	...	205	30	51	...	21	404	364	40	...	80	53	27	...
,, IV	2	5	...	3	3	2	1	...	1	3	...	2	5	8	...	3	1	...	1	...
,, V	781	1,017	...	236	1,277	1,444	...	167	369	420	...	51	1,383	1,228	155	...	315	280	35	...
Total	999	1,195	...	196	1,866	2,230	...	364	428	525	...	97	1,992	1,761	231	...	430	369	61	...
Class VI	578	580	...	2	519	343	176	...	68	88	...	20	583	649	...	66	143	237	...	94
Grand Total	1,577	1,775	...	198	2,385	2,573	...	188	496	613	...	117	2,575	2,410	165	...	573	606	...	33

Real Cognizable Crime in 1889 and 1890.

Northern Division.

Description of Offence.	Ahmedabad.				Kaira.				Panch Maha'ls.				Broach.				Surat.				Thia'na.			
	Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.			
	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5+13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.		
Murders...	13	9	4	...	12	19	...	7	5	1	4	...	8	4	4	...	2	1	1	...	18	8	10	...
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	3	15	...	12	15	6	9	...	1	7	...	6	6	4	2	...	3	5	...	2	12	14	...	2
Dacoities	4	6	...	2	4	11	...	7	7	3	4	...	2	3	...	1	1	3	...	2	4	3	1	...
Robberies	22	38	...	16	14	22	...	8	4	5	...	1	2	6	...	4	1	5	...	4	13	22	...	9
Thefts	689	790	...	101	582	729	...	147	197	390	...	193	258	218	40	...	231	367	...	136	837	983	...	146
Receiving stolen property	107	127	...	20	55	52	3	...	15	28	....	13	10	10	...	...	17	22	...	5	30	23	7	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																								
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	21	33	...	12	11	23	...	12	2	12	..	10	4	11	...	7	5	6	...	1	39	39	...	...
,, II	137	160	....	23	118	164	...	46	32	39	...	7	42	44	...	2	22	44	...	22	154	149	5	...
,, III	216	261	...	45	342	420	...	78	96	213	...	117	88	102	...	14	50	95	...	45	263	352	...	89
,, IV	11	12	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	4	...	3	15	18	...	3
,, V	697	804	...	107	454	555	...	101	136	243	...	107	227	173	54	...	218	373	..	155	798	864	...	66
Total ..	1,082	1,270	...	188	928	1,165	...	237	266	509	...	243	362	332	30	...	296	522	...	226	1,269	1,422	...	153
Class VI...	531	550	...	19	228	364	...	136	124	181	...	57	228	190	38	...	277	394	...	117	1,474	1,778	...	304
Grand Total ...	1,613	1,820	..	207	1,156	1,529	...	373	390	690	...	300	590	522	68	...	573	916	...	343	2,743	3,200	...	457

Real Cognizable Crime in 1889 and 1890.

Central Division.

Description of Offence.	Ahmednagar.				Kha'ndesh.				Na'sik.				Poona.				Sa'ta'ra.				Shola'pur.			
	Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.			
	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5 +13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5 +13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5 +13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5 +13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5 +13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Columns 6+14.	Columns 3—5 +13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.		
Murders	8	6	2	...	10	22	...	12	8	8	...	...	10	12	...	2	12	9	3	...	11	6	5	..
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1	1	...	...	10	6	4	...	2	6	...	4	1	2	...	1	2	6	...	4	3	4	...	1
Dacoities	6	6	...	...	27	32	...	5	4	7	...	3	23	22	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	6	...	4
Robberies	18	7	11	...	78	49	29	...	18	17	1	...	27	22	5	...	23	12	11	...	12	16	...	4
Thefts	216	314	...	98	1,059	1,279	...	220	481	600	...	119	820	823	...	3	540	366	174	...	346	430	...	84
Receiving stolen property	13	13	...	...	56	52	4	...	12	18	...	6	24	35	...	11	8	3	5	...	19	6	13	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																								
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	9	6	3	...	44	60	...	16	15	25	...	10	20	37	...	17	17	4	13	...	23	25	...	2
,, II	51	35	16	...	94	143	...	49	42	64	...	22	79	60	19	...	75	114	...	39	46	80	...	34
,, III	111	166	...	55	212	636	...	424	215	219	...	4	122	254	...	132	133	90	43	...	178	238	...	60
,, IV	12	13	...	1	25	44	...	19	12	10	2	...	29	11	18	...	9	33	...	24	8	18	...	10
,, V	210	275	...	65	1,277	1,072	205	...	412	575	...	163	1,008	663	345	...	676	617	59	...	338	417	...	79
Total ...	393	495	...	102	1,652	1,955	...	303	696	893	...	197	1,258	1,025	233	...	910	858	52	...	593	778	...	185
Class VI...	127	223	...	96	501	561	...	60	408	477	...	69	161	1,046	...	885	94	155	...	61	275	290	...	15
Grand Total ..	520	718	...	198	2,153	2,516	...	363	1,104	1,370	...	266	1,419	2,071	...	652	1,004	1,013	...	9	868	1,068	...	200

Real Cognizable Crime in 1889 and 1890.

Southern Division.

Description of Offence.	Belgaum.				Bija'pur.				Dha'rwa'r.				Ka'nara.				Kola'ba.				Ratna'giri.			
	Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.				Real Cognizable Cases.			
	Cols. 6+14.	Cols. 3—5+13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cols. 6+14.	Cols. 3—5+13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cols. 6+14.	Cols. 3—5+13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cols. 6+14.	Cols. 3—5+13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cols. 6+14.	Cols. 3—5+13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cols. 6+14.	Cols. 3—5+13.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.			1890.	1889.		
Murders	10	15	...	5	15	12	3	...	16	18	...	2	...	3	...	3	2	6	...	4	7	4	3	...
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	3	3	...	...	2	5	...	3	3	7	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoities	1	—4	1	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	5	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	2
Robberies	15	—2	15	...	8	7	1	...	7	6	1	...	7	13	...	6	3	5	...	2	10	2	8	...
Thefts	470	276	194	...	271	253	18	...	317	299	18	...	259	334	...	75	180	165	15	...	225	121	104	...
Receiving stolen property	14	17	...	3	24	19	5	...	16	10	6	...	6	11	...	5	8	11	...	3	...	6	...	6
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																								
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	11	12	...	1	58	22	36	...	17	5	12	...	4	3	1	...	18	5	13	...	15	7	8	...
,, II	92	70	22	...	90	72	18	...	77	83	...	6	23	28	...	5	26	29	...	3	28	25	3	...
,, III	88	55	33	...	172	104	68	...	62	147	...	85	127	56	71	...	53	67	...	14	67	52	15	...
,, IV	14	—2	14	...	19	19	...	...	7	21	...	14	1	5	...	4	4	3	1	...	1	1	...	...
,, V	531	327	204	...	383	349	34	...	492	361	131	...	198	363	...	165	176	116	60	...	201	136	65	...
Total ...	736	462	274	...	722	566	156	...	655	617	38	...	353	455	...	102	277	220	57	...	312	221	91	...
Class VI...	257	162	95	...	123	79	44	...	217	131	86	...	121	132	...	11	174	289	...	115	396	300	96	...
Grand Total ...	993	624	369	...	845	645	200	...	872	748	124	...	474	587	...	113	451	509	...	58	708	521	187	...

By order,
E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
for Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I for the Presidency for 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THIS YEAR.						Remarks showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c.,	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.																									Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Murders	50	284	334	4	69	215	202	52	145	90	59	...	...	...	...	202	90	37	410	447	21	335	137	84	3	2	...	413	337	137	5	7
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	31	139	170	8	49	90	84	10	72	56	29	1	...	1	...	85	56	23	197	220	11	160	106	48	11	4	...	208	164	106	2	1
3. Dacoities	46	127	173	1	32	95	118	55	63	42	22	2	...	2	...	120	42	77	526	603	30	472	189	89	19	19	...	545	491	189	...	12
4. Robberies	89	660	749	23	335	325	322	163	157	112	69	19	...	2	...	330	113	56	436	492	34	419	197	37	65	63	8	501	482	205	2	2
5. Thefts	2,338	19,156	21,494	731	7,486	11,670	11,836	5,399	6,421	5,679	1,441	603	11	8	1	12,250	5,903	450	11,962	12,412	765	11,191	7,577	434	1,727	1,671	676	13,689	12,862	8,253	16	22
6. Receiving stolen property ...	91	1,003	1,094	39	361	642	651	28	623	516	43	27	1	26	15	677	531	62	1,326	1,388	98	1,254	787	36	82	82	41	1,408	1,336	828	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	...	...
Class I.	84	730	814	27	374	356	361	43	318	264	52	286	127	159	76	520	340	191	1,996	2,187	77	1,974	1,012	134	1,911	1,893	361	3,907	3,867	1,373	...	2
,, II.	381	2,842	3,223	130	1,400	1,442	1,354	242	1,099	816	339	242	87	155	65	1,509	881	252	2,879	3,131	235	2,578	1,218	303	733	697	176	3,612	3,275	1,394	13	15
,, III.	866	5,314	6,180	189	1,783	3,531	3,737	2,347	1,380	1,109	471	173	32	91	33	3,828	1,142	267	3,264	3,531	207	3,048	1,697	253	585	582	119	3,849	3,630	1,816	10	23
,, IV.	39	432	471	27	328	104	85	13	72	45	31	195	115	80	22	165	67	7	292	299	13	273	61	13	431	431	39	723	704	100	...	...
,, V.	2,216	20,728	22,944	846	9,091	11,637	11,565	4,613	6,934	5,997	1,442	1,824	904	920	423	12,485	6,420	479	13,309	13,788	892	12,437	8,076	433	4,232	4,193	1,104	17,541	16,630	9,180	18	26
Total ...	3,586	30,046	33,632	1,219	12,976	17,070	17,102	7,258	9,803	8,231	2,335	2,721	1,316	1,405	619	18,507	8,850	1,196	21,740	22,936	1,424	20,310	12,064	1,136	7,903	7,807	1,799	29,643	28,117	13,863	41	66
Other Offences.																																
Class VI.	238	7,132	7,370	57	867	6,265	6,298	81	6,215	5,874	148	1,441	99	1,342	1,166	7,640	7,040	163	7,818	7,981	113	7,756	6,687	107	2,348	2,319	1,651	10,166	10,075	8,338	2	5
Grand Total ...	3,824	37,178	41,002	1,276	13,843	23,335	23,400	7,339	16,018	14,105	2,483	4,162	1,415	2,747	1,785	26,147	15,890	1,359	29,558	30,917	1,537	28,066	18,751	1,243	10,251	10,126	3,450	39,809	38,192	22,201	43	71

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (*a*).	Col. 5 (*b*).	Col. 5 (*a*).	Col. 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code...	4	462	6	466
Compounded	5	290	5	294
Disposed of under Section 247, Crimina Procedure Code ...	2	75	2	76
Turned out non-cognizable	35	577	35	744
Declared maliciously false	170	2,213	171	2,243

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (*a*).	Col. 5 (*b*).	Col. 5 (*a*).	Col. 5 (*b*).
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	1,015	9,444	1,069	10,105
Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code	...	1	...	1
Transferred	...	4	...	4
Total ...	*1,231	13,066	1,288	13,933

*For difference *vide* section below statement of excluded cases on Khándesh Supplementary No. I.

Percentages, Presidency.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	44·5	62·06	37·7	40·8
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	66·6	77·7	61·6	66·2
3. Dacoities	35·5	66·6	36·7	40·04
4. Robberies	34·7	71·3	43·2	47·01
5. Thefts...	47·9	88·4	63·2	67·7
6. Receiving stolen property ...	79·2	82·8	58·2	62·7
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	73·1	83·01	49·2	51·2
„ II	60·2	74·2	43·06	47·2
„ III	29·6	80·3	51·7	55·6
„ IV	52·9	62·5	21·3	22·3
„ V	51·8	86·4	60·4	64·9
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	48·1	83·9	55·3	59·3
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	93·2	94·5	84·9	86·2
Grand Total ...	60·2	88·0	63·1	66·8

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
2,58,261	8,43,728	11,01,989	4,48,641	40·7	1,371	11,794	13,165	8,620	65·4	3,14,173

APPENDIX B.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I for Sind for 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												Remarks showing the cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.						PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.							
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police, (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Column 2.	Column 3.																									
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
																															Cases. Persons.
1. Murders	9	63	72	2	15	48	40	6	33	22	15	...	...	...	...	40	22	6	100	106	7	75	30	23	2	1	...	102	76	80	1 1
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	8	25	33	2	4	21	21	1	20	17	6	...	...	...	...	21	17	4	33	37	5	25	17	7	...	...	...	33	25	17	....
3. Dacoities	5	4	9	...	3	1	5	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	87	95	20	73	27	1	...	...	...	87	73	27	 1
4. Robberies	5	91	96	1	43	48	45	13	32	23	7	6	3	3	...	48	23	5	81	86	5	76	37	5	15	14	3	96	90	40	....
5. Thefts	643	5,885	652	168	1,927	3,958	4,128	1,937	2,188	1,993	305	248	100	148	68	4,276	2,061	195	3,806	4,001	280	3,544	2,571	173	570	568	213	4,376	4,112	2,784	3 4
6. Receiving stolen property ...	46	427	473	23	200	227	232	12	220	182	18	8	1	7	4	239	186	36	472	508	53	446	247	9	26	26	11	498	472	268	....
Offences undes the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	27	165	192	5	73	92	106	13	93	84	8	187	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	....
Class I.	62	638	700	22	342	296	276	32	241	209	60	99	26	73	34	349	243	61	676	737	90	570	301	74	241	240	62	917	810	363	..... 1 3
,, II.	152	1,358	1,510	36	376	982	995	532	463	404	103	78	33	45	15	1,040	419	58	928	986	74	849	548	60	265	263	67	1,193	1,112	615	 3
,, III.	4	33	37	3	27	6	7	2	5	5	...	27	21	6	...	13	5	...	63	63	6	57	6	...	100	100	...	163	157	6	....
,, IV.	644	6,177	6,821	197	2,297	3,880	4,044	1,731	2,308	2,083	283	478	233	245	95	4,289	2,178	219	4,130	4,349	362	3,829	2,677	152	1,140	1,138	276	5,270	4,967	2,953	5 6
,, V.																															
Total ...	889	8,371	9,260	263	3,115	5,256	5,428	2,310	3,110	2,785	454	870	411	459	190	5,887	2,975	394	6,205	6,599	546	5,731	3,782	309	2,872	2,867	584	9,077	8,598	4,366	8 13
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	101	1,967	2,068	20	302	1,605	1,705	35	1,669	1,580	41	250	24	226	216	1,931	1,796	57	2,016	2,073	35	2,006	1,755	31	379	379	288	2,395	2,385	2,043	1 1
Grand Total ...	990	10,338	11,328	283	3,417	6,921	7,133	2,345	4,779	4,365	495	1,120	435	685	406	7,818	4,771	451	8,221	8,672	581	7,737	5,537	340	3,251	3,246	872	11,472	10,983	6,409	9 14

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	25	...	25
Compounded	1	40	1	40
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	32	...	32
Turned out non-cognizable	7	154	7	297
Declared maliciously false	54	649	54	660
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	201	2,215	221	2,363
Total ...	263	3,115	283	3,417

Percentages, Sind.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo moto*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	55·	66·6	36·1	40·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	80·9	85·	56·6	68·
3. Dacoities	40·	66·6	28·7	36·9
4. Robberies	51·1	71·8	45·6	48·6
5. Thefts	48·2	91·08	67·1	72·5
6. Receiving stolen property ...	78·4	82·7	49·4	55·3
Abetments	.. ...	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	79·2	90·3	56·6	58·6
„ II.	75·7	86·7	45·3	52·8
„ III.	40·6	87·2	59·1	64·5
„ IV.	71·4	100·	9·5	10·5
„ V.	51·5	90·2	63·7	69·9
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	51·3	89·5	60·1	65·9
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	92·6	94·6	85·9	87·4
Grand Total ...	61·1	91·3	66·4	71·5

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
61,680	1,84,240	2,45,920	1,10,216	44·8	394	3,987	4,381	2,721	62·1	20,991

APPENDIX C.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I for the Northern Division for 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												Remarks showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c.	
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.											DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.							
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
				Column 2.	Column 3.																										
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																															Cases.	Persons.
1. Murders	8	69	77	...	11	58	54	13	39	22	12	...	...	...	...	54	22	8	113	121	6	87	35	26	...	...	...	113	87	35	2	2
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	12	55	67	3	16	39	38	2	34	26	10	1	...	1	...	39	26	15	70	85	2	72	43	10	4	2	...	74	74	43	2	1
3. Dacoities	4	32	36	...	10	22	19	8	11	5	7	...	...	...	...	19	5	7	81	88	...	60	18	28	5	5	...	86	65	18	...	...
4. Robberies	24	114	138	4	59	55	65	23	42	28	10	6	5	1	1	66	29	32	118	150	19	124	51	7	21	20	4	139	144	55	...	...
5. Thefts	564	3,974	4,538	147	1,335	2,639	2,800	1,010	1,788	1,534	256	177	22	155	88	2,955	1,622	100	3,466	3,566	278	3,195	2,134	88	502	475	281	3,968	3,670	2,415	2	5
6. Receiving stolen property	23	311	334	10	83	228	232	10	222	192	9	6	...	6	2	238	194	9	473	482	32	440	289	10	25	25	15	498	465	304	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I...	17	125	142	8	61	64	69	4	65	47	4	25	7	18	10	87	57	51	531	582	10	558	192	14	154	154	42	685	712	234	...	...
,, II...	104	808	912	29	338	470	457	64	388	266	88	55	20	35	14	492	280	86	975	1,061	75	876	396	105	118	115	28	1,093	991	424	5	5
,, III...	301	1,402	1,703	46	358	1,044	1,164	728	432	327	135	23	12	11	5	1,175	332	87	919	1,006	83	864	477	56	85	83	30	1,004	947	507	4	3
,, IV...	6	74	80	1	53	21	20	2	18	12	6	21	11	10	4	30	16	3	67	70	5	58	16	7	33	33	5	100	91	21	...	...
,, V...	376	3,914	4,290	136	1,605	2,309	2,331	492	1,836	1,547	218	342	121	221	105	2,552	1,652	70	3,750	3,820	293	3,421	2,174	102	805	779	313	4,555	4,203	2,487	3	4
Total ...	804	6,323	7,127	220	2,415	3,908	4,041	1,290	2,739	2,199	451	466	171	295	138	4,336	2,337	297	6,242	6,539	466	5,777	3,255	284	1,195	1,164	418	7,437	6,941	3,673	12	12
Other Offences.																																
Class VI...	50	2,596	2,646	10	152	2,444	2,432	24	2,407	2,264	52	434	16	418	345	2,850	2,609	29	2,978	3,007	40	2,921	2,590	45	766	740	548	3,744	3,661	3,138	1	1
Grand Total ...	854	8,919	9,773	230	2,567	6,352	6,473	1,314	5,146	4,463	503	900	187	713	483	7,186	4,946	326	9,220	9,546	506	8,698	5,845	329	1,961	1,904	966	11,181	10,602	6,811	13	13

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code...	...	317	1	320
Compounded	...	110	...	111
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	1	29	1	29
Turned out non-cognizable...	10	104	10	111
Declared maliciously false	16	249	16	253
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	193	1,606	202	1,743
Total ...	220	2,415	230	2,567

Percentages, Northern Division.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	40·7	56·4	36·8	40·2
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	68·4	76·4	57·3	59·7
3. Dacoities	26·3	45·4	30·	30·
4. Robberies	43·07	66·6	35·6	41·1
5. Thefts	54·7	85·7	61·3	66·7
6. Receiving stolen property ...	82·7	86·4	61·2	65·6
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	68·1	72·3	33·8	34·4
„ II	58·2	68·5	41·4	45·2
„ III	28·09	75·6	50·2	55·2
„ IV	60·	66·6	25·3	27·5
„ V	66·3	84·2	58·4	63·5
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	54·4	80·2	52·03	56·3
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	93·09	94·05	87·4	88·6
Grand Total ...	68-9	86·7	63·4	67·1

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
41,164	1,65,772	2,07,736	99,694	47·9	169	2,965	3,134	2,401	76·6	25,391

APPENDIX D.

Annual Police Statement —Supplementary No. I for the Central Division for 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												Remarks showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c.
	Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of Real Cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.						
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.																									
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
																														Cases.	Persons.
1. Murders	23	88	111	2	29	59	59	19	39	24	21	...	...	...	...	59	24	14	112	126	4	95	35	23	...	...	...	112	95	35	1	4
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	7	41	48	1	22	19	17	6	11	8	8	...	...	...	...	17	8	2	61	63	3	45	40	15	5	...	...	66	45	40	...	...
3. Dacoities	31	72	103	...	11	61	86	40	46	32	6	1	...	1	...	87	32	56	290	346	8	312	130	23	5	5	..	295	317	130	...	3
4. Robberies	41	299	340	7	124	175	169	108	61	46	40	2	1	1	...	170	46	11	184	195	7	171	89	17	8	8	...	192	179	89	...	...
5. Thefts...	736	5,971	6,707	227	2,579	3,392	3,274	1,795	1,478	1,291	627	115	45	70	47	3,344	1,338	103	2,833	2,936	128	2,690	1,692	111	317	317	122	3,150	3,007	1,814	1	7
6. Receiving stolen property	11	185	196	3	59	126	122	6	116	90	12	6	...	6	5	128	95	9	258	267	11	240	165	16	13	13	8	271	253	173	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	23	235	258	5	132	103	98	14	84	68	23	41	16	25	11	123	79	77	473	550	41	481	251	28	332	332	69	805	813	320	...	...
,, II	140	813	953	47	453	360	345	91	252	177	108	56	29	27	10	372	187	67	705	772	43	654	307	70	212	185	64	917	839	371	2	5
,, III	289	1,611	1,900	56	657	954	1,053	754	298	232	134	42	25	17	5	1,070	237	84	957	1,041	31	933	468	73	112	112	5	1,069	1,045	473	1	4
,, IV	18	177	195	12	135	42	36	6	30	15	12	107	54	53	15	89	30	2	91	93	1	89	20	3	191	191	31	282	280	51	...	...
,, V	750	6,693	7,443	301	3,107	3,586	3,353	1,620	1,733	1,457	682	787	452	335	170	3,688	1,627	121	3,358	3,479	156	3,202	1,957	113	1,606	1,606	377	4,964	4,808	2,334	...	8
Total ...	1,220	9,529	10,749	421	4,484	5,045	4,885	2,485	2,397	1,949	959	1,033	576	457	211	5,342	2,160	351	5,584	5,935	272	5,359	3,003	287	2,453	2,426	546	8,037	7,785	3,549	3	17
Other Offences.																																
Class VI	60	1,569	1,629	20	295	1,274	1,279	17	1,262	1,189	35	309	17	292	218	1,571	1,407	43	1,743	1,786	30	1,735	1,398	18	6·9	619	340	2,362	2,354	1,738	...	3
Grand Total ...	1,280	11,098	12,378	441	4,779	6,319	6,164	2,502	3,659	3,138	994	1,342	593	749	429	6,913	3,567	394	7,327	7,721	302	7,094	4,401	305	3,072	2,045	886	10,399	10,139	5,287	3	20

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code...	2	60	3	61
Compounded	1	82	1	85
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	4	...	5
Turned out non-cognizable	3	172	3	178
Declared maliciously false	31	672	31	682
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	396	3,579	415	3,853
Disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code	...	1	...	1
Transferred	...	4	...	4
Total ...	*433	4,574	453	4,869

*See 8 below statement of excluded cases on Khándesh Supplementary No. I.

Percentages, Central Division.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	40·6	61·5	33·9	36·8
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	47·05	72·7	83·3	88·8
3. Dacoities	37·2	69·5	40·2	41·6
4. Robberies	27·2	75·4	50·	52·04
5. Thefts	39·4	87·3	59·8	62·8
6. Receiving stolen property ...	73·7	77·5	65·7	68·7
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	69·3	80·9	48·08	52·1
„ II	51·3	70·2	43·7	46·9
„ III	22·03	77·8	48·3	50·1
„ IV	41·6	50·	22·2	22·4
„ V	43·4	84·07	58·1	61·1
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	39·8	81·3	53·1	56·03
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	92·9	94·2	79·07	80·5
Grand Total ...	50·9	85·7	59·3	62·03

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
1,20,007	2,78,712	3,98,719	1,43,184	35·9	516	3,140	3,656	2,145	58·6	1,87,037

APPENDIX E.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I for the Southern Division for 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												Remarks showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, escape, &c.	
	Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of Real Cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.					
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.																											
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																															Cases.	Persons.
1. Murders	10	64	74	...	14	50	49	14	34	22	11	...	...	...	...	49	22	9	85	94	4	78	37	12	1	1	...	86	79	37	1	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	4	18	22	2	7	11	8	1	7	5	5	...	...	...	...	8	5	2	33	35	1	18	6	16	2	2	...	35	20	6	...	...
3. Dacoities	6	19	25	1	8	11	8	5	3	3	8	1	...	1	...	9	3	6	68	74	2	27	14	37	9	9	...	77	36	14	...	8
4. Robberies	19	156	175	11	109	47	43	19	22	15	12	5	2	3	...	46	15	8	53	61	3	48	20	8	21	21	1	74	69	21	2	2
5. Thefts	395	3,326	3,721	189	1,645	1,681	1,634	657	967	861	253	63	22	41	21	1,675	832	52	1,857	1,909	79	1,762	1,180	62	338	311	60	2,195	2,073	1,240	10	6
6. Receiving stolen property.	11	80	91	3	19	61	65	...	65	52	4	7	...	7	4	72	56	8	123	131	2	128	86	1	18	18	7	141	146	93	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.	17	205	222	9	108	97	88	12	76	65	17	33	7	26	...	114	74	7	584	591	12	509	319	69	310	292	71	894	801	390	...	1
,, II.	75	583	658	32	267	316	276	55	218	164	83	32	12	20	7	296	171	38	523	561	27	478	214	54	162	157	22	685	635	236	3	2
,, III.	124	943	1,067	51	392	551	525	333	187	146	99	30	12	18	8	543	154	38	460	498	19	402	204	64	123	124	17	583	526	221	5	13
,, IV.	11	148	159	11	113	35	22	3	19	13	13	40	29	11	3	33	16	2	71	73	1	69	19	3	107	107	3	178	176	22	...	...
,, V.	446	3,944	4,390	212	2,082	1,862	1,837	770	1,057	910	259	217	98	119	53	1,956	963	69	2,071	2,140	81	1,985	1,268	66	681	670	138	2,752	2,655	1,406	10	8
Total ...	673	5,823	6,496	315	2,962	2,861	2,748	1,173	1,557	1,298	471	352	158	194	80	2,942	1,378	154	3,709	3,863	140	3,443	2,024	256	1,383	1,350	251	5,092	4,793	2,275	18	24
Other Offences.																																
Class VI.	27	1,000	1,027	7	118	882	882	5	877	841	20	448	42	406	387	1,268	1,228	34	1,081	1,115	8	1,094	944	13	584	581	475	1,665	1,675	1,419	...	...
Grand Total ..	700	6,823	7,523	322	3,080	3,743	3,630	1,178	2,434	2,139	491	800	200	600	467	4,230	2,606	188	4,790	4,978	148	4,537	2,968	269	1,967	1,931	726	6,757	6,468	3,694	18	24

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*)	Column 5 (*b*)	Column 5 (*a*)	Column 5 (*b*)
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	2	60	2	60
Compounded	3	58	3	58
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code...	1	10	1	10
Turned out non-cognizable	15	147	15	158
Declared maliciously false	69	643	70	648
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	225	2,044	231	2,146
	315	2,962	322	3,080

Percentages, Southern Division.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	44·8	64·7	45·1	47·4
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	62·5	71·4	31·5	33·3
3. Dacoities	37·5	100·	37·8	51·8
4. Robberies	34·8	68·1	37·7	41·6
5. Thefts...	52·6	89·03	63·8	66·9
6. Receiving stolen property ...	80·	80·	66·1	67·1
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	73·8	85·5	61·1	62·6
„ II	59·4	75·2	42·2	44·7
„ III	27·8	78·07	47·	50·7
„ IV	59·09	68·4	27·1	27·5
„ V	49·5	86·09	61·1	63·8
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	47·2	83·3	56·1	58·7
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	95·3	95·8	85·6	86·2
Grand Total ...	58·9	87·8	63·02	65·4

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
34,610	2,15,004	2,49,614	95,553	38·2	292	1,702	1,994	1,353	67·8	80,754

By order,
E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
For Inspector-General of Police.

SIND.

KARA'CHI.

Mr. H. Kennedy was in charge from the beginning of the year till November 14th, when Mr. Vincent relieved him. The latter officer has submitted a report which is a model of conciseness. The operations of the Police in 1889 were characterised by a large measure of success; and in the year under report a still higher degree has been attained. As the District Magistrate states, "the figures speak for themselves, and afford substantial proof of very effective Police working, and to Mr. H. Kennedy is chiefly due the credit for the results obtained. His unwearied exertions have been beyond all praise, and I would venture to hope that they may be considered deserving of being brought specially to the notice of Government." This is an instance of the way in which the working of a large body of Police is influenced by the personal exertions of the District Superintendent of Police.

2. Indian Penal Code cases reported to the Police have decreased from 1,800 to 1,400, and those reported to the Magistrates from 104 to 68. True cases have fallen from 1,195 to 999, the chief decrease being in thefts, which stand at 722 as compared with 822 last year. The number of persons arrested by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases has sunk from 1,476 to 1,065, and the number arrested by the Magistrates has also diminished. This is very satisfactory. Where the number arrested by the Police decreases and the number arrested by the Magistrates increases, as it has in some districts, the deduction is that the Police have shirked the responsibility of making necessary arrests.

3. The percentages for Sind, as a whole, are much superior to the level of the Presidency proper; and Karáchi is a long way ahead of Sind in general. The percentages relating to cases, in Karáchi, have risen from 57 and 91 to 59 and 93, and there is still a more marked improvement under persons, the percentages having risen from 58 and 71 to 71 and 76. The value of property stolen has decreased, and the amount recovered has risen from Rs. 32,981 to Rs. 27,468, an improvement of 7 per cent. The present percentage—56—is higher than that of Sind and the Presidency.

4. The cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, are very remarkable. In 1888 only 21 persons were sent up to be bound over for security for good behaviour. In 1889, 126 were sent up, and orders were passed against 109 of them. In the year under report no less than 219 persons were sent up, and security was taken in 208 cases. No wonder that, with such energy on the part of the Police, crime has decreased. On this subject Mr. Vincent writes as follows:—

"It is a very fortunate circumstance for Sind that it is possible here to make so great a use of these preventive measures; both the Magistracy and the people themselves assist the Police very much therein; not like it is in the Presidency proper, where the people scarcely ever come forward, either owing to innate cowardice or owing to their friendship for Badmashes, to give evidence against them and where the Magistrates are also somewhat reluctant to take up cases of the kind. If only in Khándesh for one or two years the same remedy could be adopted as in Sind, there would soon be a vast alteration in the criminal aspect of that unfortunate district."

The District Magistrate adds that legislation for the surveillance of habitual criminals is a greatly needed measure for the strengthening of the hands of the Police.

5. Mr. Vincent does not write very definitely on the conduct and efficiency of the force. Punishments are still at a high figure, though less than in 1889, when they were inflicted on 28 officers and 190 men—total 218. For the year under review the figures are 28 officers and 162 men. Resignations were 82 in 1889 and 77 in 1890, and, all told, no less than 163 men left the force, of whom only 9 received pension or gratuity and 13 died. This constant coming and going is a most serious drawback to the efficiency of the Police, and it is made worse, because year by year the recruits we are able to get for the wages we can offer are less eligible. It is not that a District Superintendent of Police can pick,

say, the 5 best out of 10 who present themselves, but he has to be satisfied with men who he knows at the very outset will never become efficient policemen. The percentage of punishments for Karáchi, which stands at 13, is about half way between the 2 per cent. of Ratnágiri and the 24 per cent. of Upper Sind Frontier. Rewards appear to be practically *nil*. Karáchi is the worst educated district in the Presidency except Thar and Párkar, the percentage of educated officers and men being only 14. It is worthy of notice that, in a district where education is so deficient, the working of the Police should be so good. There is an improvement in this respect of about 1 per cent.

6. Drill is carried on as usual at head-quarters and out-stations in a fairly efficient manner; most of the men in the armed branch are Maráthás and Hindustánis, and they are quite fit for the duties of that branch, though for little else. Musketry practice of the armed Police was held at head-quarters only, there being neither butts nor targets at the táluka stations.

7. Mr. Kennedy personally investigated 2 serious crimes and a large number of less important ones. Mr. Vincent investigated 3, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police 4. In the others the accused were at once arrested, or there were other sufficient reasons for the Superintendent not making a personal investigation.

8. Of the 26 Police stations 20 were inspected, and also 55 out of 106 minor outposts. The latter comprise a great many places where only 1 or 2 men are stationed, and very many of these were called in for inspection when the District Superintendent of Police was visiting a station in the neighbourhood.

9. The District Magistrate, Colonel Crawford, concludes his memorandum as follows :—

"In view of the present railway facilities of communication, I am afraid that the detective element in the Railway Police hardly keeps pace with the times. Until the establishment of a united Railway Police force under one head for the whole N. W. Railway system, the best officers of the District Police should be interchangeable with those of the Railway branch.

"During the past two years several worse than worthless Police officers have been weeded out, and it affords me gratification to be able to write that the work of Chief Constables shows marked improvement, and that they are for the most part working satisfactorily."

HYDERABAD.

Mr. McIver has submitted a full and clear report on the year's operations. Last year there was an increase in true Indian Penal Code cases from 2,053 to 2,230. This year the number has gone down to 1,866. Murders and cognate cases, over which the Police have little, if any, control, have increased from 16 to 25. There have been no dacoities as compared with 8 in 1889 and none in 1888. Robberies have largely decreased. A reference to paragraph 13 of my report on Hyderabad for last year will show that the outbreak of gang-robberies and dacoities was the main feature of that year's record; and it is very satisfactory to see that the Police have prevented any thing of the kind this year. Of last year's dacoities 3 were dealt with this year, with result much superior to any attained in the 6 that were disposed of last year. One of the 3 cases was pending at the end of 1890, but 2 were decided by trial, and both ended in conviction. In these cases 8 persons were brought over from last year, and 76 arrested this year. Of the total, 63 were placed before the Courts and 27 convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests under dacoities rose from 6 to 33, and of convictions to persons placed before the Courts from 6 to 43. The Superintendent gives the following details of these cases :—

"Fully two-thirds of the offenders were old convicts and many of them had numerous convictions recorded against them, the head of one gang having been 16 times in prison. One offender, who was sentenced to transportation for life in both cases, was the son and grandson of house-breakers; and his son, who was also concerned in both cases, was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment in one case and life in the other.

"The majority of the offenders belong to the Karáchi District, and living close to the borders of the two districts harassed both. The Police of the Karáchi District were either afraid of them, or were ignorant of their general character and conduct. When, however, Mr. Kennedy, the District Superintendent, went to the spot, he took such prompt and energetic measures as resulted in the complete break up of the gangs and removal from their haunts; many who were not convicted on special charges were prosecuted and punished under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. This, combined with the action of the Police in this district, put an end to any further trouble from these ruffians."

2. Cases under Classes III and V have considerably decreased. In house-breaking cases no property was stolen. Mr. McIver ascribes this partly to a more favourable year,—"ordinary food-grains," he writes,

"having been cheaper, and partly to the large numbers of habitual thieves and house-breakers prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and imprisoned for failing to furnish security, both in this and the Karáchi District.

"This is a richer district than Karáchi, and consequently was made the happy hunting ground of the habitual criminals who lived across the Indus.

"Many of the cattle thefts are committed by professional offenders who reside in the Khairpur State, and who run the animals over the border. Our Police, if they trace them thither, obtain practically no assistance from His Highness the Mir's Police, their principal object apparently being to prevent cases being brought home to offenders who live in Khairpur territory, in order that no complaints may be established against the Mir's officials for neglect to supervise bad characters. There is only too much reason to suspect that information regarding the movements of our Police are communicated to offenders, who are encouraged to conceal and remove stolen animals."

3. The District Magistrate, Mr. Bolton, states that there is much truth in what Mr. McIver says about professional thieves crossing the border from the Khairpur State, in order to carry off cattle from this district, as well as the difficulties experienced by our Police in tracing the offenders in the Mir's country. I would beg to draw the special attention of Government to the foregoing remarks, in order that some steps may be taken to protect the inhabitants of British territory against the evils resulting from the corruption, which doubtless it is, of the native officials of Khairpur State.

4. The amount of property stolen, including pending cases for each year, has risen from Rs. 73,203 to Rs. 96,397, and the percentage of recoveries has fallen from 51 to 40, the average for Sind being 44.

5. Use has been freely made of the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. The number of persons proceeded against has risen from 72 to 156, and orders were passed for security being given in no less than 123 cases as compared with 38 in 1889. When such energetic measures are taken against bad characters, crime is pretty sure to go down. Every effort is made, Mr. McIver says, to ascertain the movements and associates of such persons. Practically, however, the Police can exercise very limited legal control over them.

6. On the efficiency and conduct of the Police the Superintendent writes as follows, and the District Magistrate endorses his opinion:—

"The remarks made last year under this head apply equally to 1890. Service in the Police is still unpopular, and in consequence of our being compelled to enlist men of inferior physique and intelligence the force does not improve in efficiency, but despite all efforts is deteriorating. I am astonished that such good results are obtained from such inferior material. Absenting themselves without leave, exceeding their leave, malingering, deserting, resigning on the most paltry pretexts, shirking duty, neglecting and disobeying orders, are the commonest of faults. The men take no proper pride in their work and make no real effort to qualify themselves for its efficient performance. Instead of regarding dismissal as a punishment, many of them court it, and give every one above them as much trouble and annoyance as possible."

Dismissals number 30 as compared with an average of 16 for the last 3 years, and total punishments 143 as compared with an average of 109. 12 policemen were rewarded. Education is exceedingly poor, and is at a stand-still. Drill does not appear to advance, and the force possesses only 6 marksmen.

7. The number of escapes from Police custody is again high, amounting to 9, of whom 8 were recaptured. Mr. McIver, on this subject, makes the following remarks:—

"These escapes are most discreditable, and in every instance were due to the neglect or disobedience of strict orders on the subject of escorting prisoners. We are compelled to

recruit the Police with men of a very inferior type—careless thriftless men many of whom are physically weaker and generally less intelligent and more resourceless than the prisoners they escort."

In all these cases the Police have been duly punished.

8. Mr. McIver personally investigated 6 serious crimes, and inspected 19 out of 27 Police stations and 34 out of 57 outposts. The Superintendent explains why more travelling was not done, in the following paragraph :—

"From 1st of January to the end of June, inspection duty was at a stand-still, the whole of my attention being directed to the arrest and subsequent prosecution of the offenders concerned in the serious dacoities committed at the end of 1889. Conviction was obtained in the last of these cases on the 16th of June only, and immediately after the offenders were transferred to the Karáchi Jail I commenced my tour during part of the months of June, July and August, but owing to the inundated state of the country many posts could not be visited: the remainder were inspected in October, November and December. I hope this year to visit every station and post. Owing to the want of railway communication and its great length (200 miles) this is a very difficult district to travel over."

9. The Police were employed in serving and executing the following documents during the year :—

(*a*) Summons	...	...	...	27,003
(*b*) Warrants	...	...	...	856
(*c*) Notices ...	...	...	...	702
(*d*) Fine warrants	...	...	...	906

Of the 906 fine warrants 464 were executed and Rs. 10,690 recovered during the year.

10. In spite of all difficulties and drawbacks Mr. McIver has undoubtedly succeeded in getting better work out of the Hyderabad Police.

THAR AND PA'RKAR.

There is a satisfactory decrease of true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases from 525 to 428, chiefly under theft. Serious offences are few in number. It is worthy of notice that in this wild district there were 202 excluded cases out of 647 reported, and the yearly percentage is about the same. Orders are always passed by the Deputy Commissioner himself. The results obtained by the Police are, as last year, very satisfactory. The percentages are not quite so high as last year, but the percentage of 61 in convictions to true cases disposed of is well above the 51 for Sind in general and 48 for the Presidency. Similarly the percentages regarding persons are well above the general averages.

2. The value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 21,300 in 359 cases as compared with Rs. 25,221 in 399 cases in 1889, the recoveries being for the two years 56 and 73 per cent. This falling off in the amount of recovery was due to the failure to detect in several important cases of house-breaking, as the percentage of cases in which property was recovered was rather higher than in 1889, *viz.*, 70 instead of 69. The failure to detect in house-breaking cases (convictions having been secured in only 4 out of 18 true cases) is the one blot on an otherwise favourable record of the year's Police work. The success in cases of "receiving stolen property," in 19 out of 22 of which convictions were secured, is in marked contrast to it.

3. Last year there was a decrease in the number of persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, from 55 to 40, and this year it has gone down from 40 to 36. Of these 32 were ordered by the Courts to give security. On this subject the Deputy Commissioner writes as follows :—

"The extent to which Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been enforced, has already been shown, and the results of it in the Thar and Párkar District are as satisfactory as its working is easy. Travelling constantly in company with his First Class Magistrate and the Police Inspector, and with all the influence secured by his dual position, the Deputy Commissioner is enabled at once to ascertain satisfactorily the need for resorting to the procedure and to enforce it promptly; the landholders naturally obeying his order to produce the offender very much more readily than they would that of any one else. The most troublesome class of people in the district are the 'Hurs,' who reside mostly in the Sánghar Táluka. Ignorant and fanatical to an extent almost beyond credit, their religion appears to

take the form of obligation to commit crime. Recently the sudden death of the Pir at Rohri led to some excitement amongst them, and they were credited with the intention of murdering his successor and those whom they believed to have poisoned him. By the exercise of careful surveillance, however, and taking securities from the ringleaders, their excitement appears to have subsided. The Police punitive posts imposed upon them in the Sánghar Táluka in 1888 are still maintained."

4. The conduct of the force has being good, and their work also, as the report shows. As might be expected of ignorant illiterate men, they are not skilled detectors, but they are able to cope with ordinary crime, especially that of cattle theft, by prompt action and pursuit, and in the case of the superior men, by personal influence with and over the people.

5. The total number of punishments has receded from 95 to 63, the average being 71. As regards education there are 38 officers and 22 men who can read and write. The percentage of educated policemen to the force is lower than that of any other district; and yet the work done is the best. It is not easy to account for this.

6. About the same number of men as last year, a large proportion have been taught drill. Ball practice was introduced during the year, and the Thar and Párkar Police took part for the first time in the annual shooting held in October last, when by the kindness of the Hyderabad Superintendent of Police the competition for the two districts was carried on at the same time on the Hyderabad Police range. 10 men competed, 5 belonging to the mounted and 5 to the armed Police. Two men of the mounted Police qualified as marksmen and were given badges and Rs. 20 each, and 2 others received Rs. 10 each. One reward of Rs. 10 was awarded to a man of the armed Police.

7. The Deputy Commissioner inspected 17 out of 19 Police stations and 17 out of 48 outposts.

8. The Deputy Commissioner points out one of the difficulties of good Police administration in the following remarks :—

"One essential measure for securing continued efficiency in the Police is, in my opinion, a provision allowing of retirement on pension at an earlier age without medical certificate. Many men who could work in an office efficiently until they are 55, are quite incapable of riding long distances or leading the active life required of a horse policeman. This fact, however, is not recognized by the Medical officers, who will only grant a certificate in cases of extreme incapacity or serious disease, while a Police Superintendent is naturally loath to dismiss men of long service, and against whom there is nothing except failing strength to urge until their pension is due."

I think that when a man is sent up for a medical certificate, Medical officers should be instructed to take into consideration the nature of the work which he is required to do, and to pass for pension those who are not fit to carry out these duties efficiently. Police duties are undoubtedly severe, and men do not last in it as long as in other Government service. There are no light duties for such men, and their presence in the Police is an expense to Government and a drag on the work of the district.

9. The year's record is very satisfactory.

SHIKA'RPUR.

The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Austin, has submitted a careful and complete report, and Colonel Mayhew, the District Magistrate, appends much interesting information in his forwarding memorandum. The district has suffered from frequent changes of Superintendent in the last two years. Mr. Davies was in charge from 4th June 1889 to 17 March 1890, Mr. Thatcher from that date to 28th April 1890, when Mr. Austin, who has had considerable previous experience of the district, again took charge.

2. The number of Indian Penal Code cognizable cases reported during the year is almost identical with that for last year, the figure for 1889 being 2,694 and for this year 2,697, but the total number of real cases has risen from 1,761 to 1,992, with an increase of 40 in Class III, and 155 in Class V. But Mr. Austin holds that there is no real increase. The rules for excluding cases, he states, are now properly understood by the Magistrates; but formerly in this

district when prisoners were proved to be innocent, the Magistrates often ordered the case to be excluded, without considering whether the complaint was not genuine, though the offence had been committed by a person other than the prisoner. It is not, therefore, the case that crime has increased, but that in former years it should have been recorded at a higher figure. It should be noted that the irregularity referred to in previous years has nothing to do with the Police. The mere fact that the cases were sent up for trial proves that they were not making undue use of the rules for excluding cases. For the increase of murders from 8 to 18 the Police cannot be held responsible, for they secured a fair percentage of convictions in such cases. But the increase from 12 to 19 under robberies is unsatisfactory. Mr. Austin says that a large proportion of the robbery cases occurred during day-light, small shop-keepers returning to their villages with purchases being the principal victims. The entire want of courage exhibited by the Hindu trader of Upper Sind much facilitates the commission of this offence. In two instances 2 Hindus allowed themselves to be robbed and in one case had their personal ornaments removed by a single Mahomedan.

On this the District Magistrate remarks as follows :—

"Robbery during day-light displays both daring and fearless defiance and disrespect of the law and authorities, and it is to be hoped that this fact being admitted, the District Superintendent of Police will take special measures to deal with this."

3. As regards the increase under Class III, Mr. Austin writes as follows :—

"The increase under this class is chiefly due to increase in cases of house-trespass, robbery and house-breaking, the increase over last year being 107 and 19 respectively.

"The increase in cases against property is to a great extent due to the decreased number of bad characters who have been called on to furnish security in 1890 as compared with 1889 and former years. While in 1889, 162 were called on to furnish security, in 1890 only 85 were similarly dealt with."

4. The Superintendent does not state how many persons were sent up to the Magistrates to be bound over, but he refers to a certain unwillingness on the part of some Magistrates to pass orders. The difficulty of getting evidence is well known; but the falling off points apparently to a less degree of exertion on the part of the Police.

5. A further explanation given both by the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police for the prevalence of crime is that, in the absence of any Village Police, the District Police are dependent on Zamindárs and other outsiders for information, and that while such persons like their services in this way to be acknowledged and rewarded, the district grant for rewards is insufficient. I quote Mr. Austin's remarks on this subject :—

"Were the Superintendent given a liberal sum from which he could acknowledge assistance rendered to the Police, I feel positive that a decrease in crime would result. I very frequently on representation made by the Inspectors and Chief Constables write officially to Zamindárs, and thank them for the assistance rendered, feeling certain at the same time that they have had reasons to expect a more substantial acknowledgment in the form of a lungi, and knowing that my inability to present one will in all probability cause the same individual to give but little assistance in future."

6. As regards the increase in cattle thefts, the Police are ordered to investigate as thefts all cases in which cattle are reported to have strayed. Experience proves that this is the only way to get the Police to take up cattle theft cases, and not report them as cases of straying. The public are now aware that all cases are investigated by the Police, and an increased confidence in the Police would naturally lead to a more frequent resort to them when cattle are stolen. The District Magistrate considers that numerous cases are still not reported. This may very well be the case, and if so, any increase in the number reported reflects credit on the Police.

7. The increase in cases of receiving stolen property from 50 to 67 points to greater vigilance on the part of the Police.

8. Of the excluded cases no less than 271 were classified as maliciously false. In 57 of these, prosecutious were made for bringing false complaints, and convictions obtained in 23 cases. The percentage may not be high, but still

it points to substantial efforts made by the Police to cope with the evil, and it ought to have some effect.

9. Though the number of true Indian Penal Code cases has increased, the number of cases decided by trial has fallen from 897 to 863. The number pending shows a satisfactory reduction from 342 to 175, and in a large number of these final reports have been submitted to the Magistrates. This reduction in some measure accounts for the large increase, from 561 to 1,060, of cases disposed of without being brought to trial; but nevertheless the figures showing how cases have been disposed of, point to a falling off in detection. The number of persons arrested by the Police, notwithstanding the increase of crime, has fallen from 1,962 to 1,884; and yet the number of those released without being brought to trial has risen from 103 to 137. This is not a good sign; nor is it satisfactory to see that a decrease in arrests by the Police is accompanied by an increase of arrests by Magistrates from 932 to 1,391. There is only an increase of true cases reported to the Magistrates from 107 to 148; and many of the arrests made by the Magistrates must have belonged to Police cases. Of these persons only 201 were, however, convicted. It is difficult to draw accurate conclusion from these fluctuations, but some explanation should have been given.

10. Turning to percentages, that of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of has fallen from 56 to 40, the average for Sind being 51. In robberies it has fallen from 78 to 30, and in thefts from 55 to 36. This is accountable for to a certain extent, but not altogether by the number of pending cases disposed of. The percentage of convictions to cases placed before the Courts stands at 89 as compared with 91 last year, and is identical with the general figure for Sind. The figure would not be so high if a better proportion of cases had been decided by trial. Turning to persons, the percentage of conviction to arrests has risen from 52 to 54, the average for Sind being 60, and the average of convictions to persons placed before the Courts has risen from 55 to 59, the average for Sind being 65. This improvement shows good work, unless from considerations noted above it is to be deduced that the Police have left the responsibility of making arrests to the Magistrates.

11. As regards property, a considerable amount more has been stolen, and somewhat, but not proportionately, more has been recovered. The percentage has fallen from 54 to 39, the average for Sind being 44.

12. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the force the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows:—

"Although the results for the year 1890 do not, so far as figures and percentages are concerned, indicate very high state of efficiency, still having had some 4 years' experience of this district I not only do not consider that there has been any general deterioration, but that on the whole there has been a gradual increase in efficiency year by year.

"This increased efficiency is, however, more noticeable in the lower than in the higher grade. I do not consider the Inspectors nearly as efficient as they ought to be; and the difficulty, which is experienced in filling up the vacancies in this grade from among the senior Chief Constables, indicates also a want of efficiency in the latter grade.

"In this district alone there are several Chief Constables, who though physically fit are mentally unfitted for the appointments they hold, and I doubt not that the same difficulty is experienced by every Superintendent in Sind. These officers were either entertained as Chief Constables or promoted to that grade at a time when educational attainments and thorough knowledge of law and procedure were not so essentially necessary for the performance of Chief Constables' duties as they have since become; and although they may have done good service in former years, their want of legal knowledge and inability to discriminate between what is and what is not relevant evidence causes failure in many cases."

13. The District Magistrate makes the following remarks:—

"The working of the Police has been fair. Until the proposals made to re-organize the force are introduced, as Mr. Austin says, improvement is unlikely. Under the existing circumstances it is difficult to find and to keep men in, or to improve the tone and working of the force. It is but too true that Police service is not held in high estimation in Sind."

14. The number of punishments stands at 257, of which 58 were inflicted by officers, as compared with an average of 277 for the last 3 years. The percentage of officers and men punished is 23, and is exceeded only by

Upper Sind Frontier. Rewards are practically *nil*. Education is slightly better than in other Sind districts, and is slowly spreading. No less than 53 policemen resigned and 4 deserted. The percentage of men absent from duty on account of illness and treated either in-door or out-door patients was 70·53. The year was an abnormally unhealthy one. At head-quarters it was impossible to daily relieve all the guards, owing to the number of men in hospital.

15. Drill has been carried on chiefly at head-quarters. The armed Police are fairly well drilled. Recruits are put through an elementary course of drill before being drafted to the different tálukas, and this drill is continued by the men employed in Shikárpur and Sukkur towns. Musketry practice takes place at head-quarters only, all the men of the armed Police as also the mounted Police being put through a course annually.

16. The Superintendent personally investigated 7 serious crimes and the Assistant Superintendent 1. Out of 21 Police stations the Superintendent inspected 16, and out of 94 outposts he inspected 27. The Assistant Superintendent of Police visited 14 outposts. The District Magistrate is dissatisfied with the District Superintendent of Police's tour, but Mr. Austin submits an explanation that is on the whole satisfactory. There were two changes of Superintendents, and Mr. Austin had to go to Karáchi for an operation in the touring season. It might perhaps have been possible to plan a more systematic tour.

17. The operations for the year may, considering the many difficulties which have to be contended with, be considered satisfactory. Mr. Austin is an experienced and hard-working officer.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Mr. Penton, who was in charge for the greater part of the year, has submitted a clear and comprehensive report. There is an increase of 61 real Indian Penal Code cases, but the total number of 43 is not so high as it was in 1883. Murders, attempts, and culpable homicide cases have gone down from 20 to 9, the number in 1888 being 15. There were no dacoities, and only 8 robberies. Thefts have increased from 300 to 345. There were 19 more cattle-theft cases than in 1889, but 14 less than the average of the last 3 years.

2. The percentages have shown very slight fluctuations during the last 3 years. The percentage of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of is 43 as compared with 51 for Sind in general, and for convictions to cases disposed of by trial 89, a very high figure equal to the average of Sind, and well above the 83 of the Presidency. The percentages relating to persons are not so good as for Sind or the Presidency in general.

3. The value of property stolen has risen from Rs. 9,836 to Rs. 13,916, and the percentage of recoveries has fallen from 53 to 48. The case percentage has fallen from 74 to 60.

4. Under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, 65 persons were sent before the Magistrates for security for good behaviour, and orders were passed against 63 of them. This is a large number, though, as regards the number of persons sent up, slightly below the average; but several persons were concerned in a good many individual cases, and sent up together. The number of cases sent up was 28, or 16 less than in 1889. For this the Superintendent considers the Police are to blame; but I think the number of persons a better criterion than the number of cases.

5. As regards the conduct of the force the number of punishments points to a steady improvement for the last 3 years, the total uumber of punishments for 1888 being 86, for 1889 being 17, and for the year under report 60. The force now possesses 17 officers and 30 men who can read and write as compared with 15 and 20 last year. In addition to this, 25 men were under instructions.

6. For various reasons there is little drill at head-quarters, and none anywhere else. There are 6 marksmen, as compared with 5 last year.

7. The Superintendent personally investigated 2 serious crimes, and inspected all the 8 police stations and the 36 outposts.

8. The returns for this district are satisfactory, and call for no remarks. The district has had many changes of Superintendents in the last two years, but Mr. Penton's energy has had a great deal to do with maintaining the standard brought about by Mr. Austin.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.

The report is written by Mr. Lester, who only joined the district at the end of November 1890, and who consequently has not much personal knowledge regarding it. There is little in the report to amplify the figures. Mr. Green, a Police Probationer of a very few years' service, acted as Superintendent from April 3rd to November 23rd, and the office of Assistant Superintendent was vacant for almost the whole year.

2. In my last report I noted with satisfaction that the startling increase of crime that occurred in this district in 1888 had proved to be temporary, the figures for 1889 having receded to their normal proportions. In 1890, there is a still further improvement. Real cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code have gone down from 1,675 in 1888 and 1,270 in 1889 to 1,082 in the year under report. The decrease extends to all heads except murders, which have gone up from 9 to 13; but if attempts and culpable homicides are classed with murders there is a total decrease in such cases from 24 to 16. Dacoities have gone down in number from 7 to 4.

3. The average number of robberies in the last 3 years was 34, and the number for 1889 was 38. The comparatively small number of 22 that were committed in 1890 is thus a marked improvement. It is satisfactory to note here that only in 3 of the above cases the property stolen consisted of field produce against 15 in the last year. This is in great part owing to the preventive measures adopted by the Police and the Magistrates from the beginning of the year under report. A special Police Officer was appointed for the purpose at the end of the year, *i.e.*, from October to December, as per Government Resolution No. 5600, dated 11th October 1890. The decrease in the number of offences of this kind may also be partly attributed to the more prosperous harvest of the year. Under thefts the Superintendent records a decrease from 790 to 689, the average for the last 5 years being 713. The above figures are for theft pure and simple; the figures for theft in conjunction with house-breaking also show an improvement, being 159 as compared with 189 last year. This is due to the vigorous action of the Police in breaking up a troublesome gang of Wágriás which had visited the city of Ahmedabad at the latter part of the year, and in arresting and bringing to justice the principal men of the gang.

4. While it may be placed to the credit of the deterrent influence of the Police that crime has so considerably decreased, it is satisfactory to see that their success in dealing with offences has increased. Under convictions to cases disposed of, the percentages have improved from 53 to 62 under Indian Penal Code cases as a whole, as compared with 48 for the Presidency and 54 for the Northern Division, and under all cases from 64 to 74. The improvement runs through each of the classes, being most marked under Class IV, which has risen from 29 to 66. Class V has improved from 66 to 72. In convictions to Indian Penal Code cases decided by trial, there is a corresponding increase from 82 to 86.

5. With the decrease in offence there is a decrease in the number of persons arrested by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases from 2,961 to 2,357. Of these only 316 were released without being brought to trial as compared with 419 last year. But the Police have not been so successful, as last year, in dealing with the persons whom they placed before the Courts. The percentage of convictions to arrests has gone down from 47 to 43, and of convictions to persons disposed of by trial from 54 to 50.

6. Convictions were obtained in 48 of the 64 cases committed to the Sessions Court, or 75 per cent. as compared with 69 per cent. in the previous year. These figures are very creditable.

7. Turning to stolen property the amount lost is set down as Rs. 60,988 as compared with Rs. 58,203 last year, but the number of cases in which this amount was stolen are 746 only as compared with 929 of the previous year. The percentage of recoveries is 62 as compared with 73 for 1889. The percentage is, however, far higher than that of the Northern Division, which is 47, and of the Presidency, which is 40. The percentage of cases in which property has been recovered has gone down from 90 to 83, but is far ahead of the 76 of the Northern Division and the 65 of the Prisidency. One case, in which Rs. 5,000 in cash was said to be stolen, has been included in the above figures, but the Superintendent has submitted a final report that it is false, and he expects that it will be excluded.

8. From a general consideration of the above figures it may be legitimately concluded that the Police have worked with a reasonable amount of success during the year, as far as the investigation of offences is concerned.

9. The number of punishments in the force has risen: 1 officer and 18 men were dismissed as against 5 men only in 1889. 45 officers and 188 men were punished as against 28 officers and 133 men in 1889. The District Superintendent states that there is no special reason for this increase, but that many punishments were for venial faults, such as absence without leave.

10. On the other hand, a large number of policemen earned money and other rewards; no less than 65 money rewards being awarded by Magistrates in opium-smuggling and gambling cases.

11. Ahmedabad holds its own well in the way of education. There are 210 officers and 580 men in the force who can read and write as compared with 204 and 540 in 1889. The increase is owing both to care in selection of recruits. and in the education of men already in the force. Drill and ball practice have received all care. The number of marksmen has slightly increased.

12. The Superintendent inspected 11 of the 12 Police stations and 52 out of the 55 outposts, and also did a satisfactory amount of personal investigation of crime.

13. The District Magistrate writes little to supplement the District Superintendent of Police's report, but he notices one serious omission in the Superintendent's report, *viz.*, that nothing is said regarding a very curious case at Morása. This case has received the fullest consideration from the Inspector-General. and has been finally decided after a prolonged enquiry. A dacoity was reported to have been committed at Morása by an armed party of Bhils, in which an aged Banya was killed, as asserted by every man in the village, by the Bhils. Mr. Green, who investigated the place, took the view suggested by his Inspector, that the story of the Bhils was a fabrication and that the Banya was accidentally shot by a policeman, who let off his gun on a false alarm of Bhils. This policeman was criminally tried, but there was not a scrap of evidence against him, and all the witnesses testified to the reality of the Bhils' attack. I came to the conclusion that the witnesses were telling the truth, and the policeman, who had been suspended, was reinstated. Mr. Green has not a very long experience, but he is zealous and painstaking. He has had charge of a large and by no means easy district, a charge which has hitherto been given to Superintendents of experience, and has worked it for the greater part of the year with no assistance and with considerable success.

KAIRA.

Mr. Spence, who has held charge of the district for some years, has as usual written a most complete report; and the results that he is able to record of the year's work are eminently satisfactory.

2. In 1888 there was a large increase of crime in the Kaira District, and there was no decrease in 1889. But in the year under report there is a very marked decrease both in the number of real cases and of cases reported. The only head which shows any tendency to increase is that of the worst crimes of violence. Murders taken by themselves have, it is true, gone down from 19 to

12, but taken with attempts and culpable homicide, the total number of such offences has increased from 25 to 27. Dacoities have decreased from 11 to 4, none of those recorded being serious; robberies from 22 to 14, which were all of a comparatively mild type; and the thefts from 729 to 582. The total number of true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases stands at 928 as compared with 1,165 for last year. While crime has decreased, greater success has been attained by the Police in its investigation. The most important test, the percentages of convictions to true cases disposed of, has gone up from 46 in 1888 and 51 in 1889 to 54 in 1890. Kaira has been more successful than the Presidency or the Northern Division taken as a whole. In convictions to cases decided by trial the percentage has risen from 78 to 86. In the percentages relating to persons there is a hardly perceptible decrease, which is due to the fact that in a single case of rioting at Nadiad, 48 out of 125 persons arrested were discharged. Were this case not taken into account, the percentages would be found to have improved. The general improvement in the percentages Mr. Spence attributes not so much to any increased detective ability on the part of the Police, but to the special notice that he takes himself and insists upon his Chief Constables taking of all cases which end in discharge or acquittal, and the cordial assistance which he receives from the District Magistrate. As regards this point Mr. Cooke, the District Magistrate, in his note on Mr. Spence's report writes as follows :—

"I think a great deal of the measure of success attained this year is owing to the commendable pains Mr. Spence takes in watching every discharge and acquittal, and even the sufficiency of sentences. I have reviewed many cases, at his motion, which had escaped my own vigilance, and have made several successful references to the High Court under Section 434 of Criminal Procedure Code. The system, when carefully worked, supersedes the calling for cases at random and facilitates control over the sub-magistracy."

3. The weak point in the working of the Police is seen in the figures relating to stolen property. The amount stolen and the number of cases in which it was stolen have considerably risen, and the percentages of recoveries have gone down from 91 and 100 to 43 and 75 respectively. These figures are still, however, superior to the average of the Presidency, though behind those of the Northern Division. This is accounted for, in great measure, by one case in which a Chief Constable, who has since been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, allowed property valued at Rs. 3,000 to be dishonestly disposed of.

4. With regard to the large number of crimes of violence that occur in this district, Mr. Spence writes as follows :—

"In paragraph 8 on page 7 of Government Resolution No. 444 of 1891, J. D., dated Bombay, 22nd January 1891, it is stated that the tendency of crimes against life to increase in this district should engage the special attention of the district officers. What we can possibly do to stop this tendency, I am at a loss to understand. I have talked the matter over with both the District Magistrate and the Commissioner, N. D., and we all fully agree that the imposition of punitive posts on villages in which the people band together to conceal crimes against life, and tacitly refuse to give evidence regarding them, will in a year or two, if such posts are generally imposed, make a marked difference in the percentage of such cases brought to justice; but whether such arrangements will diminish the actual number of such crime occurring, is a different matter altogether, and must be given a fair trial. Sanction for the imposition of one punitive post has lately been received, and it is my intention, after this report has been submitted, to apply for sanction for three or four others."

5. It cannot be said that, considering the notorious difficulty of getting people to give evidence in such cases in the Kaira District, that the Police have done badly. Out of 12 real cognizable cases of murder disposed of during the year, 6 were brought to trial, and 4 of these cases ended in conviction. Out of 15 cases of attempt and culpable homicide, 13 were brought to trial, and no less than 11 of these ended in conviction.

6. As regards the possibility of the decrease of crime being rather nominal than real, owing to an undue percentage of cases being treated as "excluded," Mr. Spence gives figures that show the average percentage of excluded cases for the last 4 years to have been 27, the percentages for the respective years being 26, 31, 24 and 28, that for 1890 being an increase of 3 over the preceding years, which was the lowest. The average number of such cases for 4 years is 1,027, that for 1890 being 922, or a decrease of about 10 per cent. These figures may fairly be taken to show that the decrease in crime is real. On this the District Magistrate writes as follows :—

"The proportion is therefore normal, and I do not think any comment is necessary. I have become aware of no fault on either side. There has been no undue effort on the part of the Police to have doubtful cases excluded, nor has there been any undue leniency or over-strictness on the part of the Magistracy. I think on both sides the system has been worked fairly."

Mr. Spence further writes on this subject that, in his opinion, there is no tendency on the part of the Police to get cases excluded which really ought not to be so. "There is no doubt," he continues,

"that in this district the people fly to the Police on the slightest provocation, and consequently many complaints are made in which no real crime has been committed, and yet the persons laying these complaints cannot be said to have laid them falsely through malice. Of the total number of 370 cases excluded during the year under report; 46 were excluded as coming under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, or were compounded or disposed of under Section 274, Criminal Procedure Code, or turned out non-cognizable: 26 were excluded as maliciously false, and 298 were excluded as false owing to some mistake of fact or law. The complainants in the maliciously false cases were all ordered to be prosecuted, the results being that 8 were convicted, 12 were discharged, 1 died, and the cases against 5 were pending at the close of the year."

7. In future, Sessions cases are to be tried at Nadiád within the district instead of being sent to Ahmedabad. In spite of the difficulties attending the trial of these cases at a distance, convictions in 33 out of 44 cases, or 75 per cent., were obtained in this year's cases.

8. With reference to supervision over bad characters, the Superintendent and the District Magistrate repeat with emphasis their remarks which I reproduced in paragraph 2 of my review of this district last year. The lists ordered by Government are very carefully maintained, but "it would," Mr. Spence says,

"be ridiculous to suppose that these lists in any way keep any check on habitual or other offenders. The so-called indigenous roll-call system is a farce, and I don't believe is ever carried out regularly in any village. At present a man may have been convicted once or he may have been convicted a dozen times, and legally the Police have no right to interfere with him or his movements in any way, and until the Police are given some legal authority to do so, I don't understand how it can be expected that crime is to decrease. There is no doubt that habitual offenders and the members of tribes addicted to the commission of crime move about more frequently, and make longer journeys year by year, and the Police having no legal surveillance over them, renders it very difficult indeed to trace them, and when they return there is no means of finding out where they have been or what they have done. Another difficulty, which is undoubtedly on the increase, is the much more frequent use of *aliases* by these habitual offenders."

9 persons were sent up to the Magistrates for security to be taken for their good behaviour. In 7 cases orders were passed for security to be furnished, and 1 case was pending at the close of the year. This is an improvement on 1889, when only 2 persons were sent up. During the year 121 previously convicted persons were again brought to trial for various offences, and 86 convicted.

9. That the force as a whole has proved itself efficient, the results for the year leave no doubt; but it is equally clear from the Superintendent's report that the real work of investigation has been done by a very few officers. The Chief Constable of the táluka has only occasionally a lieutenant of any ability to assist him. Few, if any, of the senior Head Constables will even be fit for Chief Constables. Even with the Chief Constables it is Mr. Spence's unremitting attention to every detail in their diaries that keeps them up to the standard which he insists upon; and as regards the registration of bad characters the whole system is worked from his office. Otherwise there is no complaint to make against the force. The conduct of the men, as judged by the number of departmental punishments, has greatly improved. The number of men punished in 1890 was 51 against 112 in 1889, and an average of 96 for the last 3 years. There was a slight increase in the number of men rewarded. Education has greatly expanded. In 1890, 96 officers and 202 men can read and write as compared with 82 officers and 180 men in the previous year. This is chiefly due to a number of old and useless men having been got rid of, and educated recruits,

enlisted in their places. It is not, however, possible to restrict recruiting to literate men.

10. Mr. Spence has superintended drill and ball practice with his usual energy, with the result that the Kaira Police have reached a very high degree of smartness on parade. He has also personally investigated 15 serious crimes, and inspected all the 9 Police stations and 24 outposts.

11. The District Magistrate in his memorandum reiterates the opinion noted in my last year's report that the Police should be given authority over the movements of bad characters; and as regards the reluctance of the population to give evidence in murder cases he writes as follows:—

"The only way to combat the unwillingness of the people to come forward and give evidence is to impose punitve posts and to punish the Village Police as heavily as possible; both these courses are now being adopted. I can promise my cordial support to every reasonable application for the imposition of a punitive post on these grounds."

In reviewing the report of this district I consider that Mr. Spence, both in his manner of working the Police and in results, has been most successful and indefatigable. The high state of efficiency to which he has brought all three branches of the force under him could only have been attained by a devotion to his work, which deserves high praise.

PANCH MAHA'LS.

The report is written by Mr. Souter, who only joined the district on December 24th. He is consequently not able to write much about the operations of the Police during the year from his personal experience of them. The report is nevertheless concise and clearly arranged. The result of the year's operations is highly satisfactory, and the success obtained may in great measure be attributed to the thoroughness with which Mr. Foard worked the district from April 21st to December 23rd. A reference to the last two years' reports shows that in 1888 there was an extraordinary increase of crime by no less than 50 per cent., which was ascribed in some degree to the badness of the season. Contrary to expectation instead of decreasing in 1889 crime showed a further marked increase. I am glad to be able to record that the tide has now turned, and that in the year under review true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases have gone down from 509 to 266, a most remarkable decrease. Mr. Souter thinks that the good harvest may in great measure account for this phenomenon. Mr. Ommanney, the District Magistrate, in his forwarding memorandum gives the following opinion on the subject:—

"It is possible that the decrease of recorded offences does indicate a real decrease of crime, which is partially accounted for by the reason Mr. Souter has given. I can get no more positive assurance out of the report. There are many causes which tend to prevent crimes, especially petty thefts, coming on to the Police record. They may operate in one year and not in another. It requires an intimate knowledge of the feelings and habits of the people and the ways of the Police and the Courts before one can pronounce on the existence of these causes. I have not been long enough in the Panch Mahals to acquire that knowledge, and am unable to penetrate the mystery. That the crime of the district has decreased by half, I cannot for a moment believe."

2. The decrease is not large in cases of violent crime. Murders, attempts and culpable homicide cases stand at 6 as compared with 8 for last year, while dacoities have gone up from 3 to 7, but cases under Class III have receded from 213 to 96, and under Class V from 243 to 136; cases under other laws have gone down from 181 to 124. If the previous year's increase of cases, which it is difficult to account for except under the supposition that the late Superintendent failed to manage the district properly, be put aside, the decrease for 1890 is, as compared with 1888, not much more than might be accounted for by the difference between a bad and a good season aded by the careful and intelligent working of the district by a good officer like Mr. Foard. Arrests by the police in Indian Penal Code cases have decreased from 542 to 231, but it is remarkable that such arrests made by the Magistrates have increased from 127 to 129, of which 100 were convicted. This change of proportion leads to the belief that the Police have shirked the duty of taking up cases. Turning to the percentages, it will be seen that, judged by these tests, Panch Mahals Police

have attained a far greater measure of success than last year, though owing to the former laxity shown in regard to pending cases, which I have had to refer to in my last two reports, the exact degree of improvement is hard to gauge. In convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of, the percentage in 1888 was 83, and in 1889 it was 41, the first being artificially raised by the non-disposal of numerous cases, and the second being unduly depreciated by the disposal, in the year, of a large number of undetected cases of previous years. In 1890 the percentage is 54 as compared with the same figure for the Northern Division and 48 for the Presidency. Under convictions to cases brought to trial there is a slight improvement from 81 to 82. Under persons there is a falling off from 73 to 71 of convictions to arrests, but this figure is far ahead of the average of the Presidency and Northern Division. The amount of property stolen is much the same as last year, but the percentage of recoveries has gone up from 29 to 41. This is behind the average of the Northern Division. Property was stolen in a smaller number of cases, and recovered in 76 per cent. as compared with 68 last year. On this subject the District Magistrate writes as follows :—

"Small variations in these results are of no real significance. Accident and local conditions contribute to them so largely. For instance, there were some big seizures of smuggled opium during the year under report. The full value appears of necessity on both sides of the account. If this be deducted, the percentage recovery will at once fall to 24·6. Smuggling cases are therefore a valuable item for percentage purposes. They do not occur in all districts, and the Police have often little to do with their detection. The success in prosecuting cases of receiving stolen property is, however, completely satisfactory."

3. Again no use has been made of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code; but Mr. Souter's remarks on this subject are as follows :—"Speaking," he writes,

"from a very limited experience of this district and being open to conviction, I should say that, as there are so very few large towns or villages in this district, and consequently a minimum of loafers of the 'Badmash' type, that any use of the provisions for taking security, except in the most limited degree, is both impossible and unnecessary. It should be remembered also that a large percentage of the population of this district is composed of Bhils, Kolis and Naikras, the eastern part being inhabited almost exclusively by the first-mentioned class. It would, therefore, in my opinion, be impolitic to run the chance of a ferment amongst these tribes which any systematic working of this chapter of the code might cause; letting alone the possibility that the working of these provisions might be synonymous with the overcrowding of our jails."

I cannot agree with Mr. Souter. His best sentence is no more applicable to the Panch Mahâls than to any other district, and there are several large towns, such as Godhra, Dohad, Hâlol, where there are a certain amount of bad characters who could with advantage be dealt with under this chapter.

4. Mr. Souter cannot of course say much on the conduct of the force. The punishments are almost the same in number as last year. The figures regarding education are somewhat remarkable, and Mr. Souter cannot explain them. Those for officers are plain, but for men they stand as follows :—in 1887, 84; in 1888, 88; in 1889, 156; and in 1890, 101. This falling off may be due to a difference of standard. The majority of the senior Head Constables are stated to be absolutely uneducated. The percentage of sick policemen in this district is always high. I give the District Superintendent of Police's remarks on the subject :—

"The percentage of sick in hospital is 81·35 as against 75·7 in 1889-90, 59 in 1888 and 96·07 in 1887. The prevailing form of sickness amongst the Police in this district appears to be fever, and though the percentage of sick in hospital is not so high as it was in former years, it is in excess of the percentage in 1889, and as compared with other districts is abnormally high. Mr. Dhanjisha in commenting last year on the decrease in the number of sick, ascribes the cause as due to the orders of Government, who ruled in 1889 that time spent in hospital was to be considered as an interruption of duty."

On this the District Magistrate comments as follows :—

"The high rate of sickness in the force induces me to make the following remarks. It will be seen that the explanation of the reduction in 1889 involves a dilemma. Either policemen used to malinger with the connivance of the hospital authorities before the Government orders referred to were passed, or the result of the orders was to compel men to go on duty who were not in a fit state of health. The latter alternative probably corresponds very nearly with the truth, and shows that the orders did not conduce to efficiency. It is believed that they have since been modified."

Drill has been carried on satisfactorily; but the shooting, which is behind the mark in the Pánch Maháls, has deteriorated. There were only 6 marksmen.

5. All the 6 Police stations were inspected. Of the 34 outposts 11 were inspected by Mr. Dhanjisha, and 18 by Mr. Foard, 5 being unvisited

6. Out of 9 serious cases of crime 3 only were personally investigated. More personal investigation would have been beneficial.

BROACH.

Mr. Duggan, who was in charge the whole year, and who has now had a considerable experience of the district, is able to record a very satisfactory year's work. Unfortunately in discussing the figures he has congratulated himself on a decrease in crime, on the grounds that the number of Indian Penal Code cases reported has shrunk from 702 to 622. This argument is, however, fallacious, in as much as the number of excluded cases is much smaller. There is a slight increase in the actual number of real crimes that were reported. But in looking at the figures for the last 3 years it will be seen that the result is nevertheless satisfactory, even as regards the number of offences that were committed. In 1888 the account of the district was about as bad as it could be. Crime had increased by 50 per cent., and the Police had miserably failed to deal with it successfully. But in 1889 true Indian Penal Code cases decreased from 576 to 332; and so though in 1890 they have gone up to 362, the difference is inappreciable, and the figure may be deemed satisfactory. Murders, attempts and culpable homicide cases have, it is to be regretted, gone up from 8 to 14, but such offences occur from causes over which the Police have no control. There are only 4 robberies and dacoities in the year under report as compared with 9 in 1889 and 11 the year before. The increase is in thefts, which have gone up from 218 to 258. Offences under other laws have gone up from 190 to 228. An increase under this head, however, may merely point to additional vigilance on the part of the Police.

2. There is a marked improvement in the way in which the Police have dealt with crime. The most important percentage, that of convictions to true cases disposed of, has gone up from 43 in 1888 and 48 in 1889 to 62 in 1890, and the present figure compares very favourably with the 48 of the Presidency in general and 54 of the Northern Division. The other percentages show a commensurate improvement. That for convictions to arrests stands at 57 as compared with 44 and 52 for the last two years, and is well ahead of the average of the Presidency and Northern Division. Rather more property was stolen and in a larger number of cases, and the percentages have slightly receded. The decrease, as Mr. Duggan calls it, of crime is attributed to an unprecedentedly good harvest; but the scanty rainfall during 1889 leads Mr. Duggan to prognosticate less favourable statistics for 1891. As regards 1890, however, the Superintendent is inclined to hold the opinion referred to in my last year's report, that there may be a corresponding increase in non-cognizable offences. The figures negative this view. The number of mischief cases was 146 in 1888, 143 in 1889, and 114 in 1890.

3. As regards the notorious addiction of the Broach population to bring false complaints on the least provocation, not abstaining from injury to themselves in furtherance of their accusations and in fertility of lying, whether in support of their allegations or in self-vindication, Mr. Duggan gives the following figures:—

"There were in all 272 cases (excluding those pending at the end of the year) in which reports were submitted by officers in charge of Police stations showing that the complaints were false. Of these 242 were decided by the Magistrates as false after ordering committal in 14 cases, and 30 were decided as true complaints, which shows that in 11 per cent. of the cases the Magistrates reversed the opinion of the officers in charge, while in 5 per cent. of the cases reported the Magistrates ordered committal of the accused and after inquiry decided them as false. I trust this will, in some measure, explain the cause for such a large number of excluded cases, and the particulars given above will show that the reports of the officers in charge are not adopted by the Magistrates without careful consideration. Out of the 36 maliciously false cases, sanction to prosecute the complainants was applied for in 7 cases, in 2 of which sanction was granted, one having been tried and acquitted and in the other

an appeal was made against the sanction, the result of which is not yet known, and in the remaining 5 the Magistrates considered that there was not evidence sufficient to warrant prosecution."

It is by no means satisfactory that so little has been accomplished to check this grave evil.

4. "During the year," the Superintendent writes,

"only one person was proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and required to furnish security for his good behaviour as against 5 in the year previous. The attention of officers in charge of Police stations has frequently been drawn to the provisions of this chapter for the prevention of crime, and they have endeavoured to utilise them; but the difficulty in getting evidence of evil repute is great, as respectable persons will not come forward to give evidence, lest they incur the ill-will of the accused or his relatives and ultimately become the objects of their vengeance."

5. As regards supervision over bad characters Mr. Duggan states that though the registers are carefully maintained, yet in the existing state of the law nothing can be done to exercise any real control over the movements of such persons.

6. The following paragraphs in Mr. Duggan's report on the large fairs that were held in the district, are interesting, and demonstrate the efficiency of the Police :—

"The Bhadbhut Fair, which is held at the village on the right bank of the Narbada once in about every 18 years, commenced on the 16th August and lasted for one month. The number of visitors attracted to the fair ranged faom 3,000 up to 125,000 on the 30th August, the day of the full moon, and on the 14th September the number amounted to about 30,000. There were in all 258 temporary shops erected, and the sanitary arrangements were as complete as they could possibly be. The Police of the district were supplemented by 3 officers and 10 men from Kaira and a party of equal strength from the Panch Mahâls to keep order at the fair and along the roads leading to it. There were 6 cases of theft reported, in which property valued at Rs. 152-7-8 was stolen. Convictions were obtained in all the cases, and the whole of the property stolen was recovered. The annual fair at Sukaltirath was held from the 24th to the 30th November, and the number of visitors on the 26th, the day of the full moon, was estimated at about 100,000, or an increase of 50,000 over the year previous, which I attribute to the season having been more favourable. A party of 3 officers, 15 foot constables and 3 mounted constables were detailed from head-quarters to keep order during the fair. 5 cases of theft were reported, in which property valued at Rs. 160-12-0 was stolen. In 4 of these cases, convictions were obtained, and property valued at Rs. 125-12-0 was recovered. One case involving a loss of Rs. 35 remains undetected."

7. The conduct of the force has been very fair, the punishments, though slightly above the average, being few. There is an increase of 18 officers and 24 men who can read and write, chiefly due to the enlistment of educated men. There has been a laudable effort on the part of some of the men to study the Police Manual, but there cannot be said to be any wide spirit of emulation among them. Some progress in the general tone has, however, undoubtedly been gradually effected; and this will tell more and more as the old and illiterate men are pensioned off. Several of the Chief Constables have done good work, but Inspector Rennison's way of carrying on his duties was so unsatisfactory that he had to be reduced in grade. Drill and ball practice have received attention, but the heavy amount of guard and escort duty prevents more than a small number of men being got together at one time. None of the Presidency prizes for shooting have as yet been gained by the Police of this district.

8. Mr. Duggan personally investigated 9 serious crimes, and inspected all the 7 police stations and 15 outposts.

SURAT.

Mr. Gibbs has sent in a well-written report of a most successful year's work. In 1889 the figures both as regards the amount of crime and the working of the Police showed an improvement over the preceding year. In 1890 there has been a further great improvement in each respect. True Indian Penal Code cognizable cases have gone down from 522 to 296, the improvement being under every class, thefts in particular having been only 231 as compared with 367 of 1889. Crimes of violence can hardly be said to exist. The explanation for this phenomenal decrease in crime is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate to a good harvest and the greater activity of the Police. The District Magistrate, Mr. Lely, however, in his note on the report makes the following remarks :—

"At the same time it must be noticed that the increase in the proportionate number of excluded cases, which formed a subject of comment in the Government Resolution on the report for 1889, has continued to a marked degree this year. In 1889 the Indian Penal Code cases shown as excluded were 200 out of a total of 748. This year they are 293 out of a total of 595. The District Magistrate is not prepared with an explanation of this, but the matter shall have his attention. The increase appears in every class of offence."

2. As regards the working of the Police, judged by the usual tests, the percentages, which in 1888 were extremely bad and which in 1889 showed a great recovery, have this year under cognizable cases shown still further improvement. The figures have risen from 66 and 79 to 86 and 96 respectively as compared with 48 and 83 for the Presidency and 54 and 80 for the Northern Division. In sessions cases the percentage of convictions to cases committed has decreased from 65 to 56, the number of cases sent up in 1889 and 1890 being 24 and 9 respectively. The percentages for persons are practically the same as last year, and are much superior to the average of the Presidency and Northern Division. It may be noted that while the persons arrested by the Police under Indian Penal Code cases have gone down in number from 746 to 465, the number arrested by the Magistrates has increased from 129 to 148. The Superintendent remarks on the subject of percentages for persons that arrests by the Police include arrests by the Village Police, and Patils often bring the said persons under arrest to the Police stations, and the officer in charge finds them innocent. The case is excluded, but the arrest remains on the list and does not improve the percentages. As regards property, the number of cases in which it was stolen has gone down from 399 to 237, but the total amount stolen has slightly increased. A better percentage, however, was recovered both as regards the number of cases and the value.

3. On the important question of the procedure for dealing with false cases I quote Mr. Gibbs' remarks in full:—

"Of the 324 cases excluded during the year, 16 were judged to have been maliciously false: in one case the complainant was prosecuted and convicted. Last year I had occasion to point out how difficult it is to obtain convictions for false charges lodged: the Magistrates in this district appear all to have different ideas as to the procedure to be adopted in such cases: in one case a Divisional Magistrate ordered a prosecution; the City Magistrate, who tried the case, discharged the defendant and questioned the sanctioning Magistrate's procedure. The case was referred to the High Court, who ordered a re-trial, in which accused was convicted. There are so many conflicting orders regarding the procedure to be adopted in this style of case that I referred the matter to the District Magistrate, who has, I believe, asked the High Court to give a clear set of rules on the subject. The procedure in prosecuting for false complaint is so cumbrous that, as a rule, a whole year passes before action can be taken: by that time almost every one has forgotten what really happened, and the accused gets off: this is far from satisfactory."

And in reviewing the Superintendent's report Mr. Lely makes the following note on this subject:—

"Mr. Gibbs' remarks on the uncertainty and consequent tediousness of procedure on the part of the Magistrates in cases of prosecution for false complaint are too well founded. The general belief, founded on rulings of the Calcutta High Court, is that an accused in such a case should not be put upon his trial until he has had an opportunity of proving that his original complaint was true. One case, in which the Magistrate discharged the accused on this ground, was referred to the High Court, who reversed the order and directed the enquiry to take place, on the ground that the rulings of the Calcutta High Court did not apply. Apparently the only means of ascertaining the law on the subject is to go on referring cases as they arise, and Mr. Gibbs will be requested separately to bring to notice the specific cases of unreasonable delay mentioned in his report, in order that action may be taken."

4. The Police do not appear to have exerted themselves very strenuously in ábkári laws, and this a serious blot on the generally effective operations of the year. Out of 115 true ábkári cases 15 only were due to Police action. Mr. Gibbs thinks that as there is a special branch for this work, the Police are not so much to blame if they do not bring more cases into Court. The District Magistrate, however, takes the following view:—

"Under the head of the Excise Laws it is not certain that the Department has received so much assistance from the general Police as it has a right to expect. There is some reason to believe that a large amount of smuggling goes on, and considering the organization and mobility of Police officers and men, 15 cases of all sorts taken into Court by

them out of 115 does not seem a large portion. A watchfulness of the ábkári interests of Government can be kept up along with their other duties without much addition to their actual work."

5. The usual registers of suspected persons are kept up, and Mr. Gibbs has shown considerable vigour in tracing previous convictions against arrested persons. 8 persons were proceeded against under Chapter XIV, Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Gibbs has embodied many interesting details of his work in the report, which I have no space to reproduce; but the following note I must give in his own words:—

"I have had a good many men photographed, and their marks of identification very carefully taken; these photos together with the descriptive rolls and list of known convictions I have sent to various districts. Against one stranger, who was arrested in Surat City, I got, after the man had been sentenced, no less than 7 previous convictions: they were of Calcutta, Sind and Bombay. I have a man now in jail and fancy we shall in time get a regular string of previous convictions against his name: he is an up-country man. The City Police are working very well in this work of supervision."

On my asking how the photographs were paid for, Mr. Gibbs replied that the charge was met from the contract contingencies grant, sub-head stationery and petty supplies.

6. As regards the conduct and efficiency of the Police, Mr. Gibbs writes as follows:—

"I have 6 Chief Constables I consider good men; this includes the head-quarter Chief Constable, a new man: 2 of the others are only very moderate, whilst 2 I shall not be sorry to lose: 3 or 4 of my Jamadárs promise well; the rest might as well be Constables for all the good they are. Taken all round, the ordinary Police are fairly good; not many are extra sharp, but they are steady."

Mr. Nánábhái Kawasji, as noted in my last report, was granted the title of Khán Bahádur for his valuable work. The total number of punishments is almost identical with last year, but dismissals have risen from 8 to 17. The rewards were 3 in number only, 1 consisting in promotion and 2 in money:—

"The man rewarded by promotion jumped into the Tápti at high tide off the castle ramp after a prisoner who committed suicide: it was very pluckily done. Of the 2 money rewards one was given for saving the lives of 2 girls who were drowning in a big tank in Olpád and the other for arresting a Kaira District Wághri at Sayan."

7. There were also 162 good-service tickets given. The percentage of educated officers and men has steadily increased from 51 in 1887 to 57 in the year under report. With the appointment of a thoroughly efficient head-quarter Chief Constable the drill of the force has greatly improved. Mr. Gibbs has arranged to keep the armed men at head-quarters for 2 years, to ensure thorough training. This arrangement has its advantages, but it will apparently necessitate a large number of the armed branch being too long away from head-quarters. Shooting, too, has considerably improved, the percentage of hits to shots having risen from 56 in 1887 to 83 in 1890. The weapons are almost worn-out, the Sniders being now undistinguishable from smooth bores.

8. All the 9 Police stations and 48 outposts were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police. The District Superintendent of Police's presence was not required at the scene of any serious crimes, but he personally investigated 5 large theft cases.

9. The District Magistrate concludes his note with the following remarks:

"In many of the cases quoted in this report, notably in those of successfully detected thefts, individual policemen have shown intelligent power of observation and action. In general smartness the undersigned sees a distinct improvement. The district as a whole is well managed. For all this Mr. Gibbs, who has been in charge throughout the year, deserves, in the opinion of the undersigned, much credit."

In the above remark I fully concur. I was well satisfied with my inspection of the Surat Police, and the men were smart, well set up, and drilled above the average.

THÁNA.

It is satisfactory to see that true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases have receded from 1,422 in 1889 to 1,269 in the year under report, but they are more numerous than in 1888, when they stood at 1,102. Pending cases, moreover, have been reduced from 432 to 297, of which final reports have not been submitted in only 114 cases. There is little else in the report that is satisfactory. As last

year, the tabular statements were submitted in an extremely incorrect form, and it involved much trouble on this office to get them put right. The report is written by Mr. Dhanjisha, who has been in charge since April 16th. In my report on this district for 1888, I noted the excellent way in which that officer had arranged his report. I regret that I cannot do so this year. A'bkari cases are treated first and at great length instead of in their proper place, and have received an undue share of attention, at the sacrifice of more important figures which from their remarkable fluctuations demanded a fuller explanation than they have received. As regards actual crime, the decrease is in thefts, which have gone down from 983 to 837, but murders, attempts and culpable homicide cases have gone up from 22 to 30. Offences under other laws have decreased from 1,778 to 1,474.

2. But though the Police have had less cases and less persons to dispose of, their efforts to deal with them have been miserably unsuccessful. Last year there was some falling off, and the percentages were in all cases behind the average of the Northern Division, and, except in convictions to cases disposed of, below that of the Presidency. In 1890 the percentages regarding cases have fallen from 50 and 61 respectively to 38 and 60, and under persons from 54 for each percentage to 49 for each. Under theft we have a percentage of 36 convictions to cases disposed of as against 52 last year. Class III has fallen from 46 to 21, Class IV from 57 to 45, and Class V from 51 to 44. No explanation whatever is given for this failure, with the exception of some remarks on the unsuitability of the jury system to this district in sessions cases. But the percentage in murders and such cases have, as it happens, improved. Of the murders it may be noted that in 2 cases the victim was killed on account of being considered a witch. Of the dacoities one was very serious, and I give the Superintendent's account of it in full :—

"Only one case of dacoity is at the end of the year under trial before the Sessions Court—the dacoity at Ojivle, táluka Murbád. Though the result of the Ojivle dacoity was not known at the end of the year, the conviction of 17 accused persons subsequently secured justifies a mention of it in this report. The dacoity was well planned, and ably executed, having an influential man to back the dacoits up; and as he possessed a considerable amount of influence in the district, there was no likelihood of obtaining any evidence, much less to secure a conviction, without an amount of tact, ability and zeal. Mr. Krishnáji Chintáman, whom I considered the best Police officer in the district, was deputed to assist Mr. Maidment, in whose charge the dacoity was committed: and it becomes my pleasing duty to report that he conducted himself with unflagging industry, fidelity and perseverance in the discovery of satisfactory evidence, and has prosecuted this important case up to final conviction in the Sessions Court.

"Madhavrao, son of Police Inspector Ganpat Malhar, who played a chief part in planning the dacoity, was acquitted; but both Mr. Maidment and myself agree with Mr. Shántárám, who conducted the case in the Sessions Court, that there was sufficient evidence to justify his conviction, and the matter is, I believe, now before the District Magistrate for an appeal to be made on behalf of Government. It must not be forgotten that the inclination of the jurors was much in favour of the accused, as he was respectably connected. Favourable mention I am glad to make of Mr. Maidment, Assistant Superintendent of Police, for the perseverance and industry displayed by him during the progress of the investigation in this case, and who had to suffer many personal discomforts for a number of days. His presence on the spot has materially helped the Police, and has proved to be a sufficient guarantee of good faith against any suspicion on the actions of the Police."

3. The total value of property stolen, including in each case pending cases of the previous year, has risen from Rs. 28,307 to Rs. 37,806, and the percentage of recoveries has fallen from 79 to 29, a figure far below the average of the Presidency and Northern Division. This is partly due to the appropriation of property worth Rs. 5,331 in the Ojivle dacoity case, of which only a moiety was recovered. As regards recoveries to the number of cases, the percentage has fallen from 94 to 68.

4. The Superintendent states that stringent orders have been issued to Chief Constables and Inspectors to bring up habitual offenders before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. The orders, however, resulted in nothing being done, as the following extract from Mr. Dhanjisha's report shows :—

"It does not appear that any attempts were made to exact security, under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, from criminals before I took charge of the district, and

there was not much time during the fair season of the year under report left for the collection of the names of such persons throughout the district or to gather evidence to bring them up successfully before Magistrates. It was also difficult to induce the villagers to leave their work during the rainy season when they were required at their fields, and to come and give evidence against such people. The collection of the names and the amount of evidence against each of them occupied a considerable part of my time in last November and December months, and I hope to put the provisions of the chapter into execution against many persons during the current year."

5. The pains that Mr. Dhanjisha has devoted to ábkári cases is commendable. It is only a matter of regret that other cases have not received commensurate attention. I beg to invite reference to my notices of this subject in the printed annual reports for the last 2 years. The number of ábkári cases reported this year is 544, or 119 less than in 1889. "The establishment of punitive posts," Mr. Dhanjisha writes,

"throughout the tálukas where illicit distillation was going on, and the pressure put on the Executive Police to detect such offences irrespective of the A'bkári Police, the illicit distillation was considerably checked, and yet so many as 536 cases were detected with the combined efforts of the A'bkári Department, the Executive Police and the farmer, which result I trust will be considered satisfactory."

The following remarks also are interesting. :—

"During my stay in the Dahanu and Bassein tálukas last year, I received information that illicit distilled liquor was being sold at a cheaper rate in some of the villages of the Daman State on the borders of the Umbargaon Petha, and it was freely drunk by the villagers of the petha, where the liquor was dearer. I at once sent for and saw the farmer and explained to him the state of things which entailed an amount of loss to him and on the revenues of the Thána District, and made him to agree to reduce the price of a bottle of licit liquor by one anna, and thus pricing it on a level with that of the Daman State. He took up my hint, and the reduction of the price caused a considerable increase in the sale of liquor in the petha. The Police, however, were instructed to see that the cheap liquor did not find its way elsewhere where the duty on it was heavier than at Umbargaon, as it was apprehended such would be the case if the Police and the Ábkári Departments did not keep their eyes open. I cannot conclude this matter without expressing my satisfaction on the creditable manner in which the ábkári contractors of Sálsette, Messrs. Nowroji Pestonji & Co., took up, even at great expense, my suggestions for the prevention of smuggling of licit liquor from Sálsette to Bombay. It is much more creditable for them to do so, as they have rather to gain than lose by the exportation of such liquor from Sálsette, and yet to maintain their own reputation they never hesitated, and acted with a will scarcely to be found amongst the class of men who generally go in for such contracts."

6. The conduct of the force has on the whole been good, and Mr. Dhanjisha has followed Mr. Cotgrave's system of getting rid of bad characters and useless men from the force, instead of keeping them and constantly fining them. The total number of punishments stands at 88 as compared with an average of 61 for the last 3 years. Out of the punishments 19 were dismissals as compared with 10 last year. Of the 11 men judicially punished, most had been guilty of stealing liquor from the ábkári distillery to which they were attached and for repeated acts of insubordination in the A'bkári Department which is distasteful to them, and it was, therefore, necessary to enforce discipline at the risk of being severe. In cases of fines also the ábkári men were punished in a considerable number for neglect of duty and insubordination, but the men now seem to understand that they will be made to work in the A'bkári Department as effectively as in the Regular Police. Mr. Dhanjisha knows his officers well, and gives an account of the way in which individuals work. A large number of men were rewarded in various ways, Thána standing fifth in the list of districts arranged in order of merit by this standard. There is a marked improvement in education, due chiefly to careful recruiting. The percentage is 41 as compared with an average of 22 for the last 3 years.

7. The drill for the men at head-quarters is extremely smart. Mr. Charles Adams, the Head-quarter Chief Constable, late of the 1st Battalion Rifle Regiment, Bombay, takes the greatest pains with his work. There are 47 marksmen as compared with 31 last year.

8. During the year under report all the Police stations in the district were inspected either by the District Superintendent of Police or by his Assistant, and all the outposts were also inspected, except one, in the Superintendent's charge and 8 in that of his Assistant's, as the latter was occupied for more than

2 months of the touring season in the investigation and prosecution of the Ojivle dacoity, which greatly interfered with his inspection. Mr. Cotgrave personally investigated 1 serious crime, Mr. Maidment 7, and Mr. Dhanjisha 15.

9. As regards false cases, the District Superintendent of Police writes as follows :—

"It will also appear that the exaggeration of the enormity of an offence of assault to that of robbery is frequently resorted to in this district by some of the people with the object of getting the accused arrested by the Police, which they could not do by making a complaint of assault only, and, therefore, the stealing of a rupee or a note during the assault is always falsely coupled with the assault in such cases. The exclusion of 15 cases of robbery out of 37 conclusively proves this fact, and the Police are, therefore, directed to be very cautious in dealing with cases of this sort. 14 such cases of giving false information to the Police were brought before Magistrates for trial, but they seem to take a very lenient view of such an offence, as conviction in only 3 cases was obtained, and 2 are pending under trial, the rest having been discharged."

10. The District Magistrate, who was new to the district, makes no remarks in forwarding the report.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Mr. Kennedy's report is clear and well arranged. There is a marked improvement during the year under report in all the figures relating to crime. Last year the figures were somewhat difficult to criticise, as the percentage of excluded cases stood at 54 against 65 of the previous year, the new rules in this district alone out of the whole Presidency having resulted in a decreased percentage of such cases This year the percentage has gone back to 57 or much the same as in 1888. On this subject the District Superintendent of Police remarks as follows :—

"All precautions that the circumstances will admit of, have been adopted to ensure correct classification for existing statistical requirements and scrutiny of final Police reports and proceedings by a few competent and disinterested Magistrates and to ensure complaints being taken up and properly and systematically enquired into by the Police, and such being the case there is no other course, in my humble opinion, but to accept the results as correct. Moreover, as far as I know, it is very rarely the case that complainants show dissatisfaction with the decisions of the Magistrates in such matters, by endeavouring to re-open the enquiries.

"Speaking from my own experience, the causes which give rise to false complaints are : disputes of a civil nature regarding ownership of property; a desire to embarrass, ruin or harass an opponent; and *boná-fide* mistakes of fact or law.

"In this district the figures for this year very fairly represent, I think, the number of complaints which should really be 'excluded;' and, except the only obvious explanation that the number of excluded cases really does represent the number of complaints in which it is satisfactorily shown that no cognizable offence did occur, I can offer no other to explain the proportion being in excess of that for the Presidency in 1888. In conclusion, it must be remembered that it costs nothing to set the Police in motion either in the way of fees, stamps, batta to witnesses, or anything else; and the risks of prosecution for false complaints are for several reasons slight, compared with the results that the complainant hopes to attain, and this is one very important reason why, in districts where the people are litigious, false complaints to the Police are so numerous."

The number of Indian Penal Code cases reported to the Police has decreased from 1,271 to 771, an extraordinary difference. The number reported in 1888 was 1,301. The number reported to the Magistrates has also greatly decreased. True Indian Penal Code cognizable cases stand at only 393 as compared with 495 in 1889. There is a small increase under Classes I and II and a considerable decrease in Classes III and V, especially in theft and house-breaking and theft. This result is eminently satisfactory.

Dacoities and robberies have, however, risen from 13 to 24. Of the 6 dacoities 2 only ended in conviction, and only 6 of the 18 robberies. These figures constitute the weak point in this year's report. A series of 4 or 5 serious dacoities in the Nizám-Shevgaon frontier caused some alarm; but the deputation of Mr. J. V. Cooke on special duty, in co-operation with Mr. Gough, of the Nizám's Police, had considerable effect in repressing the operations of the

marauders. Special reports were submitted to Government on this subject at the time. Mr. Kennedy gives the following reasons for the decrease in crime:—

"The following are the reasons to which I attribute the large decrease in crime generally this year and in 'house-breaking' and 'ordinary theft' cases particularly:—

1. A more favourable season.
2. Improvement in the upper grades of the force among Chief Constables and Head Constables 1st and 2nd grade (3 old and inefficient Chief Constables and 1 Head Constable, 1st grade, were pensioned off).
3. Establishment of a punitive post to look after the Mangs of Páthardi and Dhámangaon, a very troublesome class.
4. Increased activity on the part of the Police in supervising bad characters and in patrolling.
5. More use made of the provisions relating to security for good behaviour.
6. Fewer cases received from Magistrates by the Police for enquiry.
7. The operations conducted by Mr. Cooke, Police Probationer, and Mr. Gough, of the Nizám's Police, for 2 months on the Shevgaon-Nizám Frontier against the Bhils, Mangs and others who are always most troublesome."

The Police, moreover, have been far more successful in their operations. Last year the percentage of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of had fallen from 65 to 42. It has now risen to 57, and is higher than the averages of the Northern Division and Central Division, which stand at 39 and 48 respectively. Convictions to cases decided by trial stand at 82 as compared with 83 last year, a creditably high figure. The percentages relating to persons have gone up from 53, in each case, to 58 and 59 respectively, being in the case of the Central Division above the average, and in the first above and in the second equal to the Presidency average.

The value of property stolen has decreased from Rs. 55,239 to 47,352, including pending cases in each year; and the percentage of recoveries has risen from 14 to 37, a figure above the average of the Central Division. The number of cases in which property was stolen is about the same, but the percentage of cases in which recovery was effected has risen from 66 to 78, a figure well above the averages of the Central Division and Presidency. It may be noted that pending Indian Penal Code cases have gone down from 67 to 28; and the District Superintendent of Police states that the Magistrates have this year disposed of cases with commendable activity.

2. Mr. Kennedy makes the following remarks on supervision over bad characters:—

"I have been very strict in insisting on the Police keeping a careful watch over all bad characters known to them and keeping themselves aquainted with the movements and actions of such men as far as possible, and during my tour I pay special attention to this matter when inspecting all Police and examining the details of their work.

"I have personally revised the bad character registers which are now maintained strictly in accordance with Government instructions, and the Police are expected to know the names and other particulars about all men entered in these registers. Accurate information is also now kept of all convictions that take place. Bhils, Mangs, Kolis and Ramoshis are mustered daily by the Village Police, and as far as possible these castes have been in check, special pains being taken in villages where they are known to be specially troublesome. In 22 cases proceedings were instituted against 22 well-known bad characters for exacting security for good behaviour, but I regret to say in only 8 cases against 8 persons did the Magistrates support the Police by demanding security. One case and one person are still pending before the Magistrate. Every case was considered by me before being sent up to the Magistrate, in order that I might satisfy myself that proceedings were necessary, and that conviction might be reasonably expected; yet, notwithstanding these precautions against a reckless use of this provision of the law, the amount of support received by the Police was small. The difficulties in the way of the Police in securing the full benefits of this provision of the law are many, both in the matter of securing evidence and satisfying Magistrates. The amount of success attained in working the provision of the law relating to security depends so much on the support and co-operation of Magistrates that without both these the Police alone cannot expect any large measure of it. Last year 2 cases only were sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and an order for security passed in only 1 of them."

3. Mr. Kennedy makes the following remarks on the efficiency and conduct of the force. —

"The force has been maintained in an efficient state throughout the year. I have made special efforts to improve the *personnel* of the higher grades, and I think with some success. 3 old and worn-out and inefficient Chief Constables and 1 Head Constable, 1st grade, were pensioned off, and smart, intelligent and promising officers promoted and appointed in the vacancies thus caused throughout the grades. There is still room for improvement in this respect, and I hope to make further strides in this direction this year. I have 2 or 3 promising Head Constables of the 1st and 2nd grades in training for Chief Constables' appointments. The harm to the general efficiency of a Police force a few bad and inefficient Chief Constables and Head Constables do, is not easy to calculate, and in my opinion everything depends on the appointment to these of active, zealous, efficient and capable officers. Improvement has also been made among the other grades of Head Constables by getting rid of worn-out men, and appointing educated and intelligent men in their places.

"The conduct, on the whole, of the force has been good. In this respect the conduct of the whole must not be judged by that of a few troublesome men; and though punishments have increased slightly, still no heinous offences have occurred among the men, and the force has, on the whole, behaved well. Their work has been carefully and punctually performed, and their efforts have met with a large measure of success this year."

The total number of officers and men punished was 15 and 71 as compared with an average of 6 and 52 for the last 3 years. The bulk of the punishments were for minor offences. Rewards, including good-service tickets, have been given in a slightly larger number of cases than last year. In punishments and rewards Ahmednagar occupies a middle place in the order of merit of the various districts. In education it takes the third place, with a percentage of 55 as compared with an average percentage for the last 3 years of 54. The number of educated officers has gone up from 81 in 1889 to 102 in 1890. At headquarters, drill has been actively carried on. In the tálukas, as in other districts, it is slack.

4. The number of marksmen has gone up from 27 in 1888 and 52 in 1889 to 83 in 1890. The general shooting has steadily improved.

5. Mr. Kennedy personally investigated 11 serious crimes and inspected all the 13 Police stations and 40 out of the 44 outposts.

6. The following gives some idea of the miscellaneous duties of the Police:—

"During the year the Police were employed in serving 13,393 magisterial summonses and 476 warrants and 209 fine warrants, and in connection with the latter they collected Rs. 753-10-0. They were also employed in investigating 91 non-cognizable offences under magisterial orders, and destroyed 10,238 dogs."

7. I cordially agree with the following remarks of the District Magistrate:—

"The District Magistrate begs to record his general satisfaction with the manner in which the Police Superintendent and his subordinates have done their work. Mr. Kennedy takes a most keen interest in his work, and is earnest and indefatigable in carrying it out thoroughly."

KHÁNDESH.

Mr. Davies, who held charge of the district from October 25th, but who had a long previous experience of Khándesh, has submitted this report, though the Police operations discussed were under the direction of Mr. Vincent for the greater part of the year. A reference to my two last reports will show the lamentable state in which this district has been for some time; and it is satisfactory to find that the tide has at last turned. Crime, whether reported or real, is less, and the Police have been more successful in dealing with it. Indian Penal Code cognizable cases reported to the Police have gone down from 2,740 to 2,409, though direct cases reported have slightly risen from 118 to 133. Deducting excluded cases, real cases have gone down from 1,955 to 1,652. Murders, attempts and culpable homicide cases have decreased from 28 to 20, and dacoities from 32 to 27, but robberies have gone up from 49 to 78. Thefts have decreased from 1,279 to 1,059. Out of the 1,955 real cases for last year,

only 756 were decided by trial. That was a very small percentage. This year out of 1,652 only 531 have been so decided, being a still smaller percentage. If so few cases are sent up for trial, it is only fair to expect that the results in such selected cases should be good. Thus the percentages of convictions to cases decided by trial are 79 for 1889 and 78 for 1890, which figures, if a due number of cases had been sent up, would doubtless have been less ostensibly satisfactory than they are. In the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of there is an improvement from 18 to 33. This, it may be hoped, represents really greater success obtained. But in 1889 there was a reduction from 1,759 to 384 pending cases, and this vitiates all comparison. This difficulty has been eliminated in nearly all other districts, but in Khándesh it not unnaturally took longer than elsewhere to clear off the unmanageable mass of undisposed of arrears, and start clear on a proper basis. Now that this has been done it is to be hoped that the apparent improvement may be permanent and real. The percentages relating to persons do not vary appreciably from last year, and are on a level with the averages of the Presidency and Central Division. The number of persons arrested by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases has decreased from 1,992 to 1,590. But the number arrested by the Magistracy has risen from 253 to 298.

2. As regards the details of actual crime, while in 1889 only 11 cases of dacoity out of 45 real cases for disposal were sent up for trial, and only 2 ended in conviction, in the year under report out of 33 real cognizable cases disposed of, 15 were decided by trial and 13 ended in conviction, the remaining 2 being pending. This is a great improvement. Last year out of 56 robberies, only 15 were decided by trial, 9 of which ended in conviction. This year out of 76 for disposal, 25 were decided by trial and 22 ended in conviction. The percentages under robbery cases have improved from 16 and 60 to 33 and 86. The first of these are not good, but the second percentage is up to the average of the Central Division and Presidency. With regard to dacoities and robberies the Superintendent writes as follows:—

"Most of the *serious* dacoities in Khándesh are committed by thoroughly organized bands from across the frontier. There are always great difficulties in detection of crime committed by men from over the borders. Property is easily disposed of, and the village officials are slow to give assistance through fear of injury from the relatives of the accused. A striking instance of this occurred in the Ghodgaon dacoity last year, in which no less than 6 persons were killed by Wanolya's gang. Rádhi Telin, the mistress of this dacoit Wanolya (sentenced to 7 years' transportation), is stated to have commanded the dacoits in person on this occasion. Her motive was simply revenge, for the capture of her paramour Wanolya had been brought about by some of those who were killed by the gang.

"*Robberies* have gone up from 55 in 1889 to 103 in 1890. Here the convictions, both as regards cases and persons, have been better than under dacoities, amounting respectively to 22 out of 25 cases and 43 out of 73 persons sent for trial. These offences are committed chiefly by Bhils either of our own district or from Násik, occasionally also by Rahtors and people of that class from Central India. The Dhulia-Chálisgaon Road was bad for some months, but 2 special parties posted along the road has to some extent put a stop to these raids for some months; but towards Sindkheda and Shirpur there is still a gang at work, and it is rumoured that a Bhil, named Jaising, is the leader of this gang. He is at present supposed to be in the Borváni State, and special measures have been taken to bring about his apprehension."

3. The District Magistrate, Mr. Loch, in his forwarding memorandum states that, in his opinion, the dacoities of 1890 have not been so serious as those of 1888 or 1889. They have not been to the same extent the work of organized gangs on our frontiers, and the Sátpura has certainly been much more quiet.

4. On robberies the District Magistrate writes as follows:—

"I now come to what is the least favourable feature in the report, *viz.*, the very large number of robberies which took place—103 as compared with 55 in 1889. I am afraid that this number by no means includes the whole of the petty highway robberies which have taken place, and which have caused great annoyance to travellers along some of the main lines of traffic. I cannot explain the reason for the sudden outbreak of offences of this character in the earlier months and in the monsoon of 1890. The season had not been very good in parts of Central Khándesh, but there was no distress, and work was always procurable by those in want of it. There are, however, in many of the villages of Central Khándesh a number of Bhils and others who are professional criminals, who are also not unfrequently protected by Pátils and influential men in their villages; and it is this class

which commits highway robberies. The ordinary Khándesh traveller, owing to his cowardice, falls an easy prey to the Bhils; and even when he keeps his senses about him, he finds it difficult to recognize his assailants. Many people, especially women, prefer to bear their loss quietly, instead of undergoing the trouble of giving evidence in Court. The respectable residents of the villages in which the Bhils live could frequently give evidence as to their pursuits which might be of service, but they are afraid of the vengeance of these men or their relations, and dare not come forward. The patrolling of the roads, which was organized by Mr. Vincent, has done much good; but it must entail considerable extra work on the Police."

The small number of cases sent up for trial clearly shows the want of supervising power and of trained officers of the higher grades. It is well known that in every district the detection and working up of cases is done by a very few individuals. Each man capable of working such cases up can do but a limited number.

It is much to be regretted that Khándesh has not had during the year and that there is no prospect of its having its proper complement of European officers, and until this occurs, and the district is properly supervised, an abnormal state of crime must be expected. As pointed out by Mr. Vincent in last year's report, a successful crime is looked on by the Bhils in the same light that a victory is regarded in civilized countries. It is not by numbers that the Police are capable of keeping down crime, but by convictions. Such matters are closely watched by the offending classes, and a conviction followed by exemplary punishment inspires more fear than any number of outposts and thánás composed of men drawn from the offenders' own class, and often inferior to them in intelligence and physique.

Those engaged in crimes of violence do not in the least fear Police thánás; they can select their own time and place for offences, and they make it their business to know hours of patrol, &c. What they do fear is a searching enquiry and consequent detection and conviction.

5. Regarding thefts and house-breaking cases Mr. Vincent's remarks were given at length in my last report, and there is nothing to add to them this year. The figures relating to stolen property, unsatisfactory though they are, show a great improvement over 1889. The amount recorded as having been stolen in that year, together with the amount pending, was set down at Rs. 2,12,554. This year it has been reduced to Rs. 94,139, and the percentage of recoveries has risen from 13 to 21. The actual amount recovered is somewhat less than last year. The percentage for the Central Division is 35, and the Presidency 40. Turning to cases, property was stolen in 1,067 as compared with 2,719 in 1889, and recovered in 722 as compared with 652 of that year, the percentage having risen from 23 to 67. These fluctuations are not explained. As regards the number of cases, it is well known that if the thieves drop any portion of the stolen property such as cloths or broken boxes from which they have extracted valuables, the recovery of the cloths or boxes is always credited to the Police. This swells the number of cases if it does not add much to the amount of property recovered.

6. There is nothing to add to my notice in last year's report of Mr. Vincent's remarks on the supervision over bad characters. There were 9 persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, but orders for security were passed in only 2 cases.

7. As regards the conduct of the force Mr. Davies states that from the number of punishments it cannot be said to have been good. A few Chief Constables, he adds, have exerted themselves fairly, but the vast majority of the subordinate Police are decidedly slack, and wanting in education, energy and pluck. The total number of punishments for 1890 is 347 as compared with an average of 209. Rewards are very few. Education is at a stand-still; and the percentage of officers and men who can read and write is only 26 as compared with 44 for the neighbouring district of Násik. Drill has been regul rly carried on at head-quarters and is fair. The shooting is bad and getting worse. This is attributed to the indifferent weapons with which the men are armed.

8. 6 serious crimes were personally investigated by the District Superintendent of Police. Of the 23 Police stations the Superintendent or his Assistant appear to have visited all but 1, and 52 out of 101 outposts.

9. As regards visiting scenes of crime, Mr. Vincent left on record the following note:—

"Often I was 100 miles and more away and 3 or more days had passed before I got the first news, so that I could not have got there for a week or more after the event, and would have had to let my 3 offices to take care of themselves for a number of days. As my office work was more than one man could do, the accumulation of weeks' arrears would have brought things to a climax or to a stand-still."

There was no Assistant Superintendent at all during the year for the Western Division, and for the Eastern Division from October 13 only, when Mr. Luck joined. So the Superintendent had the whole work of this vast district to cope with single-handed. To the quality of Mr. Vincent's work the District Magistrate testifies as follows:—

"Before leaving the subject of the Police Administration Report I wish to record my opinion of the excellent work done by Mr. Vincent in the past year. Coming as a stranger to Khándesh, he found the Police in a thoroughly unsatisfactory condition, and crime of the more serious descriptions more common than it had been for years. He had to work without any assistance, and he was for much of the time in very unsatisfactory health. With the work of 3 offices on his hands he still succeeded in reforming, in many particulars, the work of his subordinates and in laying the foundation for a better state of things, and such success as has been obtained is due very much to his active supervision. In addition to this he was able to find time for going thoroughly into the question of the re-organization of the Police, and render me much assistance in framing the proposals which I submitted to Government."

10. Mr. Davies knows the district well, and I feel confident that he will leave nothing undone to carry on the Police administration satisfactorily.

NÁSIK.

Mr. Henderson can point to a satisfactory diminution in crime and to a great decrease in the number of pending cases. But there are many points in the record of the year's operations which are not equally re-assuring; and there are some remarkable fluctuations of figures which have not received adequate explanation. The number of Indian Penal Code cases reported to the Police stands at 1,519, a figure not much behind last year's 1,576. But the number of true cases has fallen from 893 to 696. The large increase in excluded cases, which this of course points to, certainly requires explanation. Mr. Henderson says that most of these cases are to be found in the city of Násik and the tálukas of Násik and Málegaon. A great number of cases excluded turned out to be nothing more than disputes about property, and these cases, he continues, give the Police as much trouble as true cases. These facts are undeniably true; but something might have been said regarding the increase from 764 to 955. The decrease in real cases runs through all classes except Class IV, which shows an increase of 2. Under Class V there is a decrease from 575 to 412. These cases are, however, still more numerous than they were in 1888. The total number of true Indian Penal Code cases for that year was 612; so the decrease in the present year, though satisfactory, still leaves crime higher than it was in 1888 and the preceding year.

2. My remarks on the pending cases of this district in last year's report will show that a comparison of the two years' work as gauged by the percentages is not very easily instituted. The figures were by no means clear. The improvement recorded last year was not very substantial; for, if the pending cases had been disposed of, the percentages would have been lower. This year has to suffer for last year's neglect. Hence it is not surprising to find that there is a falling off under convictions to true cases disposed of, owing to the above cause alone. But that is not sufficient to explain a fall from 53 to 41: and undoubtedly the work has not been so successfully accomplished. The present figure is considerably below the average of the Presidency, though slightly above that of the Central Division. Under dacoities there is a falling off from 60 to 33 and under robberies from 84 to 9. As regards the percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial, there is an improvement from 84 to 93, a remarkably high figure; but it has to be considered that the number of cases decided by trial

has decreased from 419 to 303, and it is only natural to suppose that with such a large diminution in number each case can receive more individual attention.

3. Turning to persons, the number of persons arrested by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases has fallen from 1,010 to 770, while the number arrested by the Magistrates has risen from 217 to 578. These figures are very remarkable. The magisterial cases have only risen from 226 to 237. Though the proportion of convictions to persons arrested by the Magistrates is still small, it has increased, and 110 out of the 578 persons arrested by them were convicted.

In the absence of any explanation regarding these fluctuations, it would seem as if the Police were developing a tendency to avoid making arrests on their own responsibility and leaving the duty to the Magistrates. The arrests by the Magistrates may have been made in "Police" cases. But though the Police have had fewer arrested persons to deal with, the percentages are lower than in either of the 2 last years, though they are slightly ahead of the averages for the Presidency. There is an enormous increase in property stolen, from Rs. 18,308 to Rs. 46,671, and the percentage of recoveries has gone down from 82 to 51. The percentage of cases in which it was recovered to cases in which it was stolen has gone down from 73 to 54. Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases at the end of the year is put down at Rs. 70,136. Of this Rs. 50,000 form the subject of a dispute regarding property in which a complaint of robbery was made. It appeared a family affair, and the whole of the property was found amongst the parties concerned. The Magistrate has, however, Mr. Henderson states, ordered the prosecution of the persons accused. Thus the operations of the Police, as a whole for the year 1890, must be considered the reverse of successful.

4. As regards the working of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, the Superintendent writes as follows:—

"There were 4 prosecutions, the accused numbering 25 in all. Only one of the prisoners in one case was convicted by the Cantonment Magistrate of Málegaon and sentenced to one year. In one case there were 16 accused of the Telangi caste. They were found wandering about the district under suspicious circumstances,—implements generally used for house-breaking purposes being found in their possession. The Magistrate refused to convict, the gang being able to satisfy him as to its means of support. These people, however, carry money as well as cattle about with them merely to show if called upon, and are nothing more than thieves under disguise. Neither this gang nor any other gang of the same caste re-appeared. In the other case 1 man was sent up, a Rohila, known to be of bad repute, and in whose possession a long nail used for house-breaking was found. He had been previously convicted. The Magistrate discharged the case for want of proof. In the third case 7 Kanjaris were placed before the Magistrate. They were the leaders of a large gang which had visited the district twice. The gang gave annoyance to the villagers by pilfering, &c., and a special guard had to be sent out from head-quarters to watch their movements and keep order amongst them. The Magistrate called for further evidence. In the meantime, however, the gang made off, and have not since re-appeared. Since this latter case the district has been free of all gangs of the kind."

5. On this the District Magistrate, Mr. Porteous, in his memorandum on the report writes as follows:—

"I am by no means satisfied with what has been done in the way of working Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Only 4 prosecutions were instituted and only 1 person in 1 case was convicted. The fault lies with the Police. They worked the power which the law gives them in a half-hearted manner, and when they did place cases before the Magistrate, they fell through."

I am constrained to agree with Mr. Porteous.

6. As regards the conduct and efficiency of the force, the punishments continue to stand at the enhanced number of last year, the percentage of officers and men punished being 23, only 2 districts in Sind having higher percentages. Dismissals, however, decreased by 6. Rewards have fallen off from 14 to 5. Nevertheless Mr. Henderson states that the conduct of the force has, on the whole, been good, no further cases of corruption having occurred. But it appears to the District Magistrate and myself that discipline must be lax. Great detective ability was displayed, chiefly in the heavier cases. "Some of them," the Superintendent writes:—

"took months of careful investigation to detect. With few exceptions in the larger cases the force have shown energy and efficiency. It is in the detection of the crimes of

less moment that they appear to be so constantly baffled, especially in cases where cash is stolen or a few stray ornaments. Some of the Chief Constables do not give the attention which they ought to these minor cases. Lists of all cases are sent to the Inspectors every month, to enable them to know exactly the state of crime in their charges. But, in spite of all precautions, the evil continues."

7. On this subject Mr. Porteous writes as follows :—

"I think it is a serious flaw in our Police work in this and other districts that petty cases of the nature referred to so frequently escape detection. A loss of Rs. 50 to a poor man or the theft of a box containing all his petty ornaments is often a much more serious matter to him than the loss of hundreds of rupees or hundreds of rupees' worth to a rich man. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the Police do not treat small cases with the same care as big ones. It cannot be expected that the Superintendent should himself visit the scene of many of these petty offences; still I am inclined to think that a little more personal attention at the hands of the Superintendent, though it might not produce direct results, would still stimulate his subordinates."

8. The percentage of educated officers and men stands at 53, a considerable improvement on the average percentage of 44 for the last 3 years. Only 3 districts show a higher figure. About drill little is said, but when I inspected the district I found the men on parade quite up to the average, and the force now boasts 51 marksmen. The Superintendent personally investigated 9 serious crimes and inspected all the 16 Police stations and 41 of the 60 outposts. This is a great falling off from last year, when 59 outposts were inspected.

9. With reference to the personal investigation of crime, the District Magistrate makes the following remarks, which have my entire concurrence :—

"I think Superintendents might do much more in this respect and still find ample time for their other duties. In the travelling season the Superintendent can hardly make a single camp within the radius of a few miles of which some offence more or less serious against property has not been committed in the preceding few weeks and is still undisposed of. It would encourage his subordinates, and still more it would be some solace to the victims of such offences, if now and then the highest Police officer in the district were personally to see to what the local officers had already done, and stimulate them by advice and orders given on the spot."

POONA.

As last year, Major Macpherson's report is clear and to the point, and one of the best that I have received.

2. On the vexed question of excluded cases and the submission of final reports in 14 days I quote his remarks *in extenso*. They are as follows :—

"In paragraph 5 of their remarks on the Annual Police Return for last year Government have expressed some concern at the increase in the number of excluded cases in many districts of the Presidency, but in this district I do not think there are any grounds for anxiety in this respect. The fact, as shown above, that 33 per cent. of the cases excluded during the year are cases which had been sent by the Police to the Magistrates for trial, is, I think, proof that the Police of this district are not unduly straining these rules to their advantage, and are, in fact, not making as much use of them as they might. Every final report by the Police is most carefully gone into by me before forwarding it to the First Class Magistrate, and my opinion, agreeing or differing with the view taken of the case by the Chief Constable, is given at the same time. Government perhaps do not realize the extent to which complaints referring to matters which come entirely within the province of the Civil Courts, are made to the Police. For instance, the most fruitful grounds of complaints, which are usually excluded as false through mistake of fact, are disputes regarding ownership of trees growing on the boundary between two fields, disputes regarding the proportion of crop belonging to persons jointly owning a field, disputes regarding division of family property. Such complaints are exceedingly common, and efforts are invariably made to bring them within the definition of theft, criminal trespass being frequently added. Such cases, it might be said, should be dealt with under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, but it is difficult for the Police to decide off hand, on receiving the complaint, that it is one of this nature. Some investigation on the spot is usually desirable, which necessitates the final report under Section 173, Criminal Procedure Code, to the First Class Magistrate.

"The most common forms of maliciously false complaints are :—

"(1) Complaints made by persons who are heavily in debt that their houses have been broken into and all their property stolen. Done with the object of rendering their creditors less importunate.

"(2) Complaints, as above, made by persons who have a quantity of ornaments belonging to others in their possession in pawn or for safe custody. Done with the object of defrauding the rightful owners.

"(3) Complaints maliciously made with the object of damaging another person's reputation or of putting him to trouble or annoyance. All complaints classed as maliciously false by the Magistrates are returned by me to the Chief Constable for report as to whether there is sufficient evidence to prosecute the complainant. The Chief Constable's report is returned to me through the District Inspector, who gives his opinion on the evidence, and if I then consider it sufficient, I direct the Chief Constable to lay a complaint before a Magistrate. It is, however, exceedingly difficult to prove malicious intent. There may be no moral doubt of it, but to prove it is a very different matter. Magistrates are also disinclined to take up such cases. The District Magistrate and one of the Divisional Magistrates have objected to such prosecutions except on the strongest grounds, and I, therefore, only direct the Chief Constables to make complaints where the evidence of malicious intent seems fully established.

"Government have also, in the above-mentioned paragraph 5, alluded to the remarks made by Mr. M. Kennedy, in his report for 1888, on the submission of final reports within 14 days, which that officer considered was likely to induce Chief Constables to dispose of cases before all that was possible had been done to detect them. I cannot see how this could happen with ordinary care on the part of the Superintendent, and it would, I think, be very undesirable to extend the period within which such reports should be made. The submission of these reports within 14 days of the receipt of the complaint, ensures a very early enquiry on the part of the Chief Constable or one of his subordinates into the complaint, and gives the Superintendent an opportunity of interfering with, or directing the action of the officer conducting the investigation at a very early stage of the enquiry, when such direction may be most useful. There is no inducement for the Chief Constable to unduly hurry the investigation, as the Superintendent can, and I imagine does always allow him a further period for the enquiry, extending up to 6 months, if there is any hope of obtaining evidence. In this district, I may say that cases are never sent to the Magistrates for final orders within 14 days of the complaint, except in cases where the offence turns out to be entirely of a civil nature, or which are evidently maliciously false or non-cognizable. If there is the slightest doubt, I return the papers to the Chief Constable for further enquiry and report within a given period or 15 days or a month, giving at the same time any orders that may appear necessary. I rarely allow more than a month at any one time for further enquiry, so as to lessen the chances of the papers being put on one side and lost sight of, and so that I may be kept informed of what further steps have been taken to detect the offence. On the papers being re-submitted for orders, it is always possible to grant a further period for the enquiry of 1 month up to the limit of 6 months, and even then, if there is any hope of detection or any advantage to be gained by continued enquiries, it is always easy to send the papers to the First Class Magistrate, and ask that the period for the Police investigation may be extended."

3. Last year there was an increase in cases reported, but a decrease in actual crime. This year Indian Penal Code cases reported to the Police have gone down from 2,243 to 1,863, but true cases have increased from 1,025 to 1,258. The number is, however, much less than in 1888 when it stood at 1,477. Murders and cognate crimes are almost identical in number; dacoities stand at 23 as against 22. But in these crimes there is really a large decrease, 2 of the offences committed in the year being shown as 10, as there were 6 complainants in one case and 4 in the other. The chief increase is in small cases under Class V, which have gone up from 663 to 1,008. Cases under Class III have gone down from 254 to 122. Robberies have increased from 22 to 27. Of the actual crime none requires especial attention except the dacoities, Major Macpherson's account of which is too interesting to curtail. "In my report for last year," he writes,

"I remarked on the serious outbreak of dacoities in the eastern tálukas of this district. At the beginning of the year under report this movement showed a strong tendency to increase, and was spreading to the adjoining tálukas of Sholápur, Sátára and Ahmednagar. The influence of the Police had been undermined by several unfortunate decisions of the Courts, and the people were in an abject state of terror, preferring to submit to their losses and temporise with the criminals rather than give evidence against them and run the certainty of their vengeance, in the event of their discharge by the Sessions Court. Under such circumstances the Police were practically helpless, as they were everywhere met by a distinct refusal to give evidence: and the dacoits, the leaders of whom were known all over the country, were daily becoming bolder. Early in the year I drafted all the Police I could spare into the disturbed area. The Inspector-General sent me a special Police Inspector to help me, and I myself spent a month in the Indápur Táluka, which was the centre of the movement and the táluka in which all the dacoit leaders lived. As I arrived in the táluka a dacoity was committed, which I personally investigated, and by promising to place a Police guard at the village for the protection of the witnesses

some persons were induced to come forward and give evidence, with the result that 3 of the accused were convicted. A few days previous to this dacoity a very serious one had been committed by men from the Indápur Táluka at the village of Katraj, in the Sholápur District. The people of that district were not so demoralized as those of Indápur, and did not withhold their evidence; and the Poona Police, working with those of Sholápur, arrested, a number of the offenders—7 from the Indápur Táluka receiving heavy sentences from the Sessions Judge, Sholápur. This conviction greatly strengthened the hands of the Police and at the same time their position was made still stronger by the committal to jail under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, of the dacoit leader, a man who had many previous convictions against him, and who was so greatly feared that little could be done to stop the dacoities as long as he remained at large. The people of the Indápur Táluka now began to breathe more freely; and evidence in the Vehali dacoity case committed in 1889, which had previously been withheld from fear, was now willingly brought forward. Some of the stolen property was recovered, and as all the chief leaders of the dacoits were implicated, things began to look much brighter, as the evidence was so strong that it seemed impossible that the accused would fail to be convicted. It was with a feeling nothing short of consternation that the verdict of the Sessions Court acquitting all the accused was heard, the evidence being put aside on the ground that it had been fabricated by the Police, against which argument the strongest evidence is useless. The disastrous consequences of this miscarriage of justice could not be exaggerated; the return of the dacoit leaders to the táluka would have brought on a state of anarchy, which the Police with their influence so undermined would have been powerless to suppress. The District Magistrate appealed against the decision; *vide* Government Resolution No. 3100, dated 12th June 1890, Judicial Department, but there was no legal remedy. Fortunately, however, for the district there was fair evidence against all the chief accused in another dacoity case, and as they left the Sessions Court they were re-arrested by the Police. This case was tried by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Mr. Fitzmaurice, who in sentencing each of the accused to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment regretted that his powers did not allow of his passing severer sentences. Thus the dacoity movement was crushed, but the Police had now lost heart. I could no longer induce them to work with the same zeal, and several dacoity cases of 1889, in which there seemed hopes of procuring evidence, remain undetected. Another of the principal dacoit leaders, a man of position and in some way connected with the Mahárája Holkar, has, however, since been convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. The district has now been for some time quiet, and I trust there will be no more dacoities in that part. In travelling through the Indápur Táluka the other day I was much struck by the difference. Instead of being met at every village by gangs of men imploring protection, and stating that they were forced to keep watch at night to protect themselves, everything was quiet, and the villagers seemed quite satisfied that they had nothing more to fear. The 3 punitive posts on the disaffected villages will also do much good, and tend to keep the district quiet."

4. The percentage of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of stands, as last year, at 40, which is below the average of the Presidency, but slightly better than that of the Central Division. Under convictions to cases disposed of by trial it has gone up from 67 to 86, a figure well above the 83 of the Presidency and the 81 of the Central Division. Under persons there is a falling off from 63 and 69 to 51 and 52 respectively, the figures now being below the average of the Presidency and Central Division. This is rather unexpected, as the Police arrested only 1,152 persons in Indian Penal Code cases this year as compared with 1,239 last year.

5. With regard to property, the amount actually stolen in the year has diminished from Rs. 91,395 to Rs. 70,289. But the percentage of recoveries has also decreased from 38 to 16, a lamentably bad record. Major Macpherson states that he can give no satisfactory reason for this failure. The number of cases in which property was stolen is smaller, but the number in which it was recovered has fallen from 550 to 379, the percentage going down from 68 to 48. It is true that many theft cases are committed by professional thieves who at once get away by rail with their spoil; but this applies to most districts now-a-days.

6. Under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, 17 persons were sent before the Magistrates and 12 were required to give security. Last year 2 only were sent up. This is a great improvement. The District Superintendent of Police quotes instances in which exceedingly strong cases were sent up, but the Magistrates absolutely refused to pass orders. The District Magistrate, Mr. Reid, states that some recent decisions have, it is feared, made it likely that the Magistracy will be shy of acting under this chapter.

7. The conduct of the Police throughout the year has been very fair, and it has not been found necessary to inflict so many punishments as in 1889, though dismissals have risen from 10 to 17. One Head Constable and 3 Constables were dismissed for allowing 2 convicts to escape under circumstances of the grossest negligence, and the remaining dismissals were mostly of men of short service, but of hopelessly bad character. In education, though there is a general improvement of no less than 6 per cent., there are 3 officers less who can read and write. Great importance should be attached to the promotion of literate men to the rank of officer. There is some slight improvement in drill and shooting. Poona won 2 of the Presidency prizes, none of which fell to this district in 1889.

8. Major Macpherson personally investigted 5 murder cases, 7 separate dacoity cases and 9 other miscellaneous cases, altogether an excellent record. He inspected all the 15 Police stations and 33 of the 41 outposts.

9. The District Superintendent of Police strongly urges the building of lines or barracks for the City and Cantonment Police. It adds immensely to the difficulties of the Police in Poona having the men scattered over the whole city and cantonment, when it is impossible to find them or communicate with them on an emergency.

10. The District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate make out a very strong case for the appointment of an experienced Assistant and an additional Inspector for this district. Their remarks have very great force, but space will not permit of my going into the subject here.

11. Both these officers also testify to the urgent necessity for closer co-operation between the Railway and District Police. The railways are freely used by professional thieves and house-breakers, but no information of the advent of such people is ever given to the District Police by the Railway Police.

12. Major Macpherson has now a thorough grasp of the Poona District, and I fully concur with Mr. Reid, the District Magistrate, who states that although he has not been long in the district he has seen enough of Major Macpherson's work to be able to agree very heartily in the remarks made by his predecessor last year.

SATÁRA.

The report is necessarily bald, being written by Mr. Down, who lately joined the district, Mr. Warden having been in charge the greater part of the year. The state of crime may be considered fairly normal, the number of true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases having risen from 858 to 910. (As regards last year's figures there was a clerical error on page 66 of my report, but the correct figures for 1888 and 1889 were given on page 25.) Robberies have increased from 12 to 23, and thefts from 366 to 540, the latter chiefly in the Karád Táluka. Cases under Class II have gone down from 114 to 75.

2. Mr. Down having no personal knowledge of the district, cannot explain these fluctuations. The number of pending Indian Penal Code cases, to which I referred last year, has gone up from 330 to 364. This is very unsatisfactory. Mr. Down ascribes this to the Magistracy, final orders not having been issued in a number of cases in which final reports had been submitted.

3. The Police have been much more successful than last year in dealing with crime. The percentage of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of has risen from 37 to 44, as compared with 48 for the Presidency and 39 for the Central Division. Under convictions to cases disposed of by trial there is an improvement from 69 to 71, a figure slightly behind the average for the Presidency and Northern Division. Under persons there is no alteration from last year; and the percentages, which stand at 62 and 65, are considerably above the level of the Presidency and Central Division. The crime statistics call for no

further remark. The figures relating to property, including in each case the amount pending from previous years, show that in 1890 the amount stolen was Rs. 62,587 as compared with Rs. 34,492 for the preceding year. But the recoveries have increased in like proportion, the figure for 1890 being Rs. 44,001, or a proportion of 70 compared with 53 for last year. The number of cases in which property was stolen have considerably increased, and the percentage of cases in which it was recovered has fallen from 68 to 49. No explanation whatever is given for these remarkable fluctuations.

4. As regards supervision over bad characters, Mr. Down writes as follows :—

"The supervision over bad characters during the year under report appears to have been carried out on the same lines as indicated in paragraph 20 of last year's Administration Report. I need not, therefore, here repeat what was then written. I have gone carefully into the matter since taking over charge of this office, but I do not consider that the system in force provides sufficient means for verifying the registers, or keeping an efficient check over the movements of bad characters. The provisions of Chapter VIII have not, I consider, been applied as thoroughly or fully as they might have. 6 persons in all were placed before the Magistrate during the year 1890 under the provisions of Chapter VIII, but were all discharged. The above matters are now engaging my special attention."

5. On this the District Magistrate makes the following remark :—

"I quite agree with Mr. Down in considering that the supervision exercised over bad characters in this district is defective. Mr. Down has given much attention to this important question, and I have directed all my Magistrates to assist and guide the Police as far as possible."

6. Mr. Down states that, judging by the number of punishments inflicted, the conduct of the force appears to have been good during the year. But last year the number of punishments had increased; and this year the total number stands at 86 as compared with an average of 57. Rewards numbered 16—all by promotion. There is an improvement in education, the percentage of educated officers and men being 52 as compared with an average of 43 for the last 3 years. Drill has, as usual in this district, received great attention. The shooting of the foot Police has deteriorated. This is ascribed to the weapons being so worn out that accuracy is impossible. In the case of the mounted Police, however, who are armed with breech-loaders, Sátára has succeeded in winning the first 3 Presidency prizes,—a very satisfactory result.

7. Mr. Down personally investigated the only case of serious crime which occurred in his time, and Mr. Warden 2 cases of murder and 1 of kidnapping. The District Magistrate remarks in his forwarding note as follows :—

"I will remark specially on the murder shown as No. 9. The woman, who was the victim, lived in the lines of the 3rd Native Light Infantry. She was murdered in the night, and her body found in the well at 10 A.M. next day. Mr. Warden came to the spot and saw the body, but went off at once to Karád on some other enquiry. I think he should have delayed his going, at least for one day, so as to make enquiry. The Chief Constable, on the plea Mr. Warden had given him leave, did not stir from his house, and so the enquiry, such as it was, was conducted by an incompetent Head Constable, There were clues which should have led to the arrest of the murderers within 24 hours. The Police did not work in harmony with the regimental authorities, and the men who were suspected were allowed time to wash their clothes and destroy what circumstantial evidence existed. The husband of the deceased woman was proved to have been on duty that night and to have left his post. For this he was tried by Court-martial and punished. I think that it is hopeless now to expect that the crime will ever be brought home to any one."

I consider that Mr. Warden did not visit as many cases of serious crime as he should have done. 14 occurred, and out of these he visited 3 only, giving as his reason that the others were detected at once; but of the most serious of all the murders 12 were not convicted, which probably would not have been the case had a personal investigation been made. Out of 15 Police stations and 39 outposts, 10 of the former and 17 of the latter were inspected by the Superintendent. Mr. Warden, however, was in bad health, having undergone a severe operation before returning from England.

8. The District Magistrate, Mr. Candy, concludes his memorandum with the following remarks :—

"Having been in this district a short time I have not as yet visited all the tálukas, but what I have seen shows me the necessity of certain reform in the Police. There are at present too many old men, who will have to be pensioned, and young educated men must be taken on as recruits. The state of crime in the Karád Táluka is due, I believe, to the conduct of the late Chief Constable, Azam Yadoo Ganpat, who has since been transferred to the Khándesh District. Steps are being taken to insist, more than has hitherto been the custom, on the responsibility of the Police Pátil and Village Police in the matter of thefts within village limits. A few salutary punishments for neglect to trace the thieves will probably lead to improved results in the detection of crime."

SHOLÁPUR.

Mr. Souter, who had held charge of the district since May 24, 1889, was transferred to the Panch Mahál on the 16th of December last. I showed in my report for 1889 the excellent work which this officer had done in improving the Sholápur Police. Before leaving the district he submitted a report, with the usual statistics, for the 11 months of the year under report, in which he was able to record a marked increase of efficiency on the part of the Police. Mr. Warden has submitted the report for the entire year; and as the comparative results are practically identical for the 11 and 12 months respectively, I need not consider Mr. Souter's figures separately, though his personal knowledge of the district makes his comments thereon more valuable than those of an officer who is new to the district. In forwarding Mr. Souter's report the District Magistrate, Mr. Winter, wrote as follows:—

"The report records hard work conscientiously done by Mr. Souter, who has achieved considerable improvement in the Police in a district in which he was well qualified to serve successfully, owing partly to his intimate acquaintance with the Maráthi language."

2. It is very satisfactory to see that crime, both reported and real, has considerably decreased. In 1889 real Indian Penal Code cases numbered 778. This year they have receded to 593, or the same level at which they stood in 1888. The decrease runs through all classes, with the exception that murders have increased from 6 to 11. Dacoities have fallen from 6 to 2, robberies from 16 to 12, and thefts from 430 to 346. Arrests by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases have diminished from 893 to 872. As regards the increase in cases of receiving stolen property, this points not to a growth of this description of crime, but to additional vigilance on the part of the Police.

3. Gauged by percentages the work of the Police has greatly improved. The percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of has risen from the extremely low figure of 22 to 41, which is higher than the average of the Central Division, though behind that of the Presidency. There is a still more marked improvement under conviction to cases disposed of by trial, the percentage having risen from 49 to 81. Nor is this result obtained by any reluctance to send up cases for trial. Out of 525 real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases disposed of during the year, 264, or more than one-half, were brought before the Courts. Last year out of 922 cases disposed of, only 422 were decided by trial—a much smaller percentage. The percentage of 81 convictions to cases decided by trial is identical with the average of the Central Division, and slightly inferior to that of the Presidency. Under persons the 2 percentages have risen from 34 and 36 to 43 and 46 respectively. Though still considerably behind the general average, these figures point to a very solid improvement in the work done. The property percentages are apparently less satisfactory; but Mr. Souter explains that through inadvertence the amount of property in pending cases was not shown last year. If this had been done, the percentage for 1889 would have been 34 and not 61. The amount stolen in 1890 is, however, greater than in 1889, the figures being Rs. 32,314 and Rs. 22,509 respectively. But the amount recovered has risen from Rs. 13,641 to Rs. 16,637, or a percentage of 39 as compared with the figure given by Mr. Souter of 34. The total number of cases in which property was stolen has decreased from 399 to 348, but the percentage of recoveries has gone down from 82 to 66.

4. Sholápur and Dhárwár are the 2 districts in the Presidency proper which have displayed the greatest activity in making use of Chapter VIII, Crimi-

nal Procedure Code. In Sholapur, in 1889, 22 persons were sent up, and orders passed for security in 18 instances. That was a very good beginning, nothing having been done in 1888, but the work which has been done this year is far more. No less than 87 persons were sent up, and 73 of them had to give security or go to jail. This excellent result can only be brought about by the personal exertions of the District Superintendent of Police; and great credit is due to Mr. Souter for his unfailing energy.

5. There is a considerable increase in the number of punishments. But, as noted in my last report on this district, this is no proof that the conduct of the men has been worse. It points to improved supervision. The total number of punishments has increased from 52 to 121, the average for the last 3 years being 50. The percentage is 21, and is exceeded only by Násik and 2 districts in Sind. Mr. Souter deprecates any idea that the conduct of the force has been worse. The key to the question, he states, lies in the fact that the new Chief Constables and officers are not, like the former ones, in the hands of their subordinates, and, therefore, do not fear to report cases of misconduct. Besides, a great many more of the Sholápur Police have earned rewards. The number of good-conduct tickets for detecting cases has increased from 1 to 22, and 50 of the promotions were for rewards for good work, and not simply for the combination of respectability and long service. Moreover, private persons with my sanction gave in 6 cases rewards amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 507. In education there is an improvement, the percentage of educated officers and men standing at 42 as compared with an average of 34 for the last 3 years. Sholápur occupies a half-way place in the list of districts arranged in order of merit under this criterion. Drill is smarter and shooting distinctly better, the number of marksmen having risen from 26 to 44; and the first Presidency prize of Rs. 70 and the third prize of Rs. 40 fell to Sholápur.

6. The Superintendent personally investigated 12 serious crimes and inspected all the 8 Police stations and all the original 17 outposts. One outpost created in November was not inspected. The important station of Pandharpur was inspected three times.

7. The success obtained in the year's operations reflects great credit on Mr. Souter.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.

Mr. Down, who has been in Belgaum for many years, was in charge from the beginning of the year to December 4th, when he was relieved by Mr. Holland.

2. Mr. Holland asks to be pardoned for the meagreness of his report. There is no information in the report which could not be gleaned from the figures. I consider it is incumbent on officers who are transferred at the close of the year to leave the report practically written for their successors, as Mr. Souter did this year at Sholápur. The District Magistrate, Belgaum, does not supplement the deficiencies of the District Superintendent of Police's report.

3. In Belgaum the figures for 1889 were very satisfactory. Crime had decreased, and, putting aside pending cases, the percentages had improved. In 1890 the total number of true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases has gone up from 462 to 736, a figure greatly in excess of that for 1888, which was 598. The number of cases, however, reported to the Police has gone down from 1,001 to 892. These figures require explanation, but none is forthcoming. That crime has actually increased there can be no doubt; for arrests by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases stand at 822 as compared with 664. The number of cases reported direct to the Magistrates, which is small in both years, has decreased. Murders have decreased from 15 to 10, dacoities from 4 to 1, but robberies have gone up from none to 15, and thefts have increased from 276 to 470. The value of property stolen, including that in pending cases, has risen from Rs. 56,505 to Rs. 75,917, and the percentage of recoveries has gone down from 38 to 31, the average for the Southern Division being 38. But though property was stolen in a larger number of cases, the percentage of

cases in which it was recovered to cases in which it was stolen, has increased in proportion, and stands at 64 as compared with 62 last year and 67 for the Southern Division. As regards the percentages relating to crime, that of conviction to true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases disposed of is 44 against 45 for last year, the average of the Southern Division being 47, and that of conviction to cases disposed of by trial has fallen from 83 to 69, the average for the Southern Division and Presidency being 83. Under persons the percentages stand at 51 and 54 as compared with 51 and 55 last year. These figures are behind the average for the Central Division and Presidency. Altogether this year's criminal statistics for Belgaum are unsatisfactory.

4. One point, however, is satisfactory. No less than 39 persons were sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and 20 were bound over to keep the peace. I can find no figures on this subject for 1889.

5. As regards the conduct of the Police, I have nothing to guide me but the figures. The number of officers and men punished has increased from 36 and 26 respectively to 49 and 63. This is above the average. On the other hand, I am glad to see the number of good-conduct tickets has risen from 132 to 300, both figures being considerably in excess of those for any other district. The quantity and quality of drill during the year is not mentioned, but at inspection I was satisfied with the appearance and drill of the men on parade.

In shooting, marksmen have fallen from 29 to 19. This is in some measure accounted for by the weapons in use, which are reported to be in a hopelessly worn-out condition.

6. Mr. Holland investigated 3 serious crimes and Mr. Down 5 only, making 8 out of a total of 21.

7. Of 13 Police stations 11 were visited, and of 44 outposts 39 were inspected. More crimes should in an ordinary year have been visited, and every one of the Police stations should have been examined. Mr. Down's time, however, for some months was occupied with the Belgaum riots' case, and this doubtless interfered considerably with routine duties.

8. In consequence apparently of Mr. Down having left no notes behind him, Mr. Holland, who had no knowledge of the riot case, has not mentioned it, nor has the District Magistrate referred to it.

BIJA'PUR.

Mr. Goldsmid, who was in charge the whole year, has submitted a well-written report. For years there has been a steady increase of crime in this district, the figures for the last 3 years for true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases standing at 456, 566 and 722 respectively. Mr. Goldsmid, however, does not consider that there is a real increaae in crime. He holds, on undoubtedly good grounds, that in every district there is a considerable amount of unreported crime, and argues that a larger number of true cases reported points only to an increased confidence on the part of the general public in the Police. This is a view that I find from the annual reports of other Presidencies, especially Bengal, that meets with wide acceptance, and the Police are not there praised when crime goes down. But it is difficult to see how, in the case of Bijápur and in face of the Superintendent's own remarks on the ignorance and incapacity of the force, this increased confidence on the part of the public has been gained. However this may be, the amount of true Indian Penal Code cases recorded has greatly risen. Murders and cognate crimes have increased from 17 to 19, the number for 1888 being 14. There have been no dacoities, while in 1889 there were 3. Cases under Class I have gone up from 22 to 58, under Class II from 72 to 90 and under Class III from 68 to 114. Under Class IV alone there is no increase, the figures for both years being 19. But under Class V there is an increase from 349 to 380.

2. As regards the percentages, that of cases convicted to true cases disposed of has remained unchanged at 40, as compared with 47 for the Southern Division and 48 for the Northern Division. That of conviction to cases placed

before the Courts has risen from 67 to 79, a great improvement, though still not up to the average of the Southern Division. The number of persons arrested by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases has risen enormously from 692 to 1,046. The Police seemed to find so many persons somewhat difficult to look after, as the percentages have fallen from 63 and 69 to 53 and 57. These percentages are, however, only slightly behind the general percentages of the Central Division and Presidency. Last year the figures relating to property were not so good as in 1888. This year they are very much worse. The total amount of property stolen, including pending cases, was Rs. 20,690 in 1889 and is 56,575 in 1890. The percentage of recoveries has gone down from 79 to 17. A larger number of cases occurred, but the percentage of recoveries has fallen only from 72 to 68.

3. On this subject Mr. Goldsmid writes as follows :—

"I regret that the work of the Police under this head is disgraceful, if attention be paid only to the amount of property recovered to the amount of property stolen, and it is worse than last year if the percentage on cases be taken into consideration, this percentage being 68·8 in 1890 against 72·4 in 1889. The great amount of Rs. 56,575 was reported as stolen during 1890 and Rs. 9,847 in pending cases from last year, and only 11,931, or 17·9 per cent., has been recovered. In common justice to the Police, however, it must be shown that, in December, there was a robbery of bonds valued at Rs. 19,724, and ornaments valued at Rs. 90. The Police in this case worked well, discovered the perpetrators, recovered the ornaments, and arrested 4 persons who have been committed to the Sessions. Unfortunately only the charred pieces of the bonds were recovered, and as a very small portion of these were registered, the large sum of Rs. 19,000 odd is shown as property lost, although, in fact, only pieces of paper were stolen and burned. The only portion (the ornaments) of the property which could be recovered, was recovered. Had it not been for this, the percentages would have been better, but still very bad ; as, in 2 cases, property to the value of Rs. 8,375 and Rs. 5,542 was stolen, and nothing to speak of was recovered."

4. I also give the Superintendent's remarks on excluded cases—

"Taking together Police and direct cases, there were 495 excluded cases against 413 in 1889 and 335 in 1888. The percentage of excluded cases on those reported is very nearly the same in 1889 and 1890, *viz.*, about 40 per cent. In 16 cases the Police prosecuted 16 persons for making false complaints. Of these 16, 4 were struck off as 'false,' and in the remaining 12, only 3 were convicted, 5 were discharged, and the cases against 4 were pending at the end of the year."

5. Mr. Goldsmid's remarks on receiving stolen property will also bear reproducing in full. "There were," he writes,

"21 true cases against 18 in 1889, resulting in 29 and 18 convictions respectively. As a Police Superintendent I rejoice if these cases increase yearly, as I am confident that the increase of convictions under this head will slowly, but very surely, result in a decrease of dacoities, thefts and their kindred crimes. As I wrote last year, 'the fence' is always an unusually shrewd and cautious man, and there should be more rejoicing amongst the Police force over his conviction than there is over the conviction of a thousand unfortunate men who rob to save themselves from starvation or to appease their appetites."

6. The registers of bad characters have been very carefully revised, but no persons were bound over for good behaviour. With reference to my query on this point Mr. Goldsmid writes :—

"I regret that I am unable to give any good reason why no one was bound over to keep good behaviour during this year. I have directed my Chief Constables to act up to the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, this year."

This is quite insufficient: if the Superintendent does not interest himself in this subject, it is useless to expect Chief Constables to do so.

7. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the force, the punishments are slightly below the average, and are not numerous as compared with the majority of districts. The rewards are almost *nil* As regards education, Bijápur stands lowest on the list except the Panch Mahals and 4 Sind districts. Out of 12 Jamadárs no less than 4, who were appointed before Mr. Goldsmid's time, are unable to read and write. "No wonder," the Superintendent writes,

"that crime is prevalent and detection at a stand-still. There is, however, a slight improvement in the number of educated policemen."

8. There is a very marked improvement in drill. The head-quarters Police drill extremely smartly. Shooting is slightly better, the number of marksmen having increased from 22 to 23. The fourth Presidency prize fell to this district.

9. Mr. Goldsmid has been very active in moving about. He personally investigated 7 serious crimes, and inspected all the 10 Police stations and 49 of the 50 outposts. This a good record.

10. As the District Magistrate, Mr. Fleet, states, Mr. Goldsmid manifests a strong personal interest in the work of his subordinates. "He is," Mr. Fleet continues,

"heavily handicapped by the inferior quality of the Police of this district; also this district being the largest in the Southern Division, by the fact that he has only 1 Inspector and too few Head Constables."

11. Mr. Goldsmid has started a reading-room for the Police in Bijápur itself, which is kept up by small voluntary subscriptions. There are 50 subscribers, and 7 vernacular papers approved by the Superintendent are taken in. The district officers have kindly given some furniture for the room.

12. Mr. Goldsmid concludes his report as follows:—

"The returns are not satisfactory. When the new distribution is sanctioned, they ought to turn out better; but with a force containing too few officers, and the majority of these unlettered, I cannot hope for much improvement. The fault of the whole force is apathy, and there is a very small minority of the men who care for anything connected with their duties beyond the drawing their pay. There are some few exceptions, and I hope that they are on the increase."

DHA'RWA'R.

Mr. Jones has written a complete and well-arranged report of the year's work, but its length is excessive. It covers 112 foolscap pages, and should have been condensed into half that number. The working of the Police and the results obtained are generally satisfactory, though, as last year, the number of cases disposed of without being brought to trial, *i.e.*, undetected, is still excessive. But even here there is some improvement. Last year out of 652 cases disposed of, 280 were brought before the Courts. This year out of 636, or a smaller number of cases disposed of, 282 cases were decided by trial. The marked disproportion between the percentages of convictions to cases reported and convictions to cases placed before the Courts shows that the remarks made in paragraph 2 of my report on Dhárwár for 1889 still apply. The reduction of pending cases from 99 to 47 is satisfactory.

2. In 1889 crime showed a decrease from 744 to 617 Indian Penal Code cognizable cases. The figure for the year under report stands at 655. Murders and cognate offences have decreased from 25 to 19. There have been 3 dacoities, 1 only of which was serious as compared with none last year. Robberies have increased from 6 to 7 and thefts from 299 to 317. Cases under Class III have considerably decreased, and cases under Class V have considerably increased. Thus though there is an increase in the sum total of offences committed, the type of criminality has become milder.

3. The improvement in the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of continues. In 1888 it was only 29. Last year, in spite of large arrears of pending cases to dispose of, it rose to 34. It now stands at 38, or about 10 per cent. behind the average of the Presidency and Southern Division. The percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of by trial has risen from 80 to 86, or 3 per cent. better than the average of the Presidency and Southern Division. But this figure is undeservedly high. If a higher proportion of cases had been sent up for trial, the percentage would have been certainly lower. There has again been a great improvement in the percentages relating to persons, which have gone up from 50 and 53 respectively to 55 and 58. This is practically identical with the general percentages for the Presidency and Southern Division.

4. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen has improved from 38 to 67. Last year I noted that there was less property stolen and a greater amount recovered. The figures for 1889 and 1890, including the pending cases brought over to each year, respectively show Rs. 35,625 and Rs. 39,309 stolen and Rs. 13,732 and Rs. 26,618 recovered. The percentage of recoveries has risen from 38 to 67. The increase in property stolen in the year under report includes no less than Rs. 8,379-2 represented by registered bonds, in which no real loss has occurred: consequently there is actually a considerable decrease. As regards the nominally large amount of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases, no less than Rs. 10,191-2-2 is set down to one case, in which the amount really stolen is probably not more than Rs. 3,000. Pending cases of 1889 are responsible for Rs. 2,578. The current pending cases of 1,890, exclusive of the one case referred to above, cover only Rs. 1,834.

5. Excluded cases number 580 as compared with 535 for 1889. On this point Mr. Jones writes as follows :—

"There are 580 excluded cases shown during the year under report against 535 for the year 1889. This is, no doubt, a good many; but when it is considered that in every village in this district, however small, party factions thrive to a grand extent, it is no wonder there are so many false complaints. Out of these 580 excluded cases, 181 are, however, excluded as maliciously false; many of these are owing to party factions and others to disputes as to the ownership of property, and consequently one accuses the other of either theft or some other offence out of malice, with the hope of getting the accused one sent to jail, in order that the other may retain the property concerning which there is the dispute. Of the remainder, 371 are excluded as false (*b*), nearly all being cases of a civil nature, 25 were decided as non-cognizable and 3 were compounded. There is a growing tendency in many districts to get civil disputes settled by complaining to the Police. These complaints at first sight appear cognizable, and are therefore entered as such. It is very difficult to prosecute men for making false reports, as the amount of proof is not forthcoming to obtain convictions. The Police instituted proceedings in 3 cases during the year, but convictions were obtained in none. The Magistrates also are mostly unwilling to sanction the prosecution of persons concerned in cases enquired into by them, even though they order the case eventually to be excluded as false. It does not appear to me, as surmised in the Government Resolution on the Police Administration Report for the year 1889, that the sending of a Police report for final orders within 14 days is likely to be the means of getting more cases excluded, and certainly not on the system in this district. Unless a case turns out to be civil *directly* the first investigation is made, no case is reported as false until a sufficient time has elapsed for thorough investigation. It is first, within 14 days if possible, simply reported as 'not brought to trial;' afterwards when it is thoroughly investigated it may be reported as false under one of the headings. Sometimes the Magistrate orders the case to be sent up. On forwarding the reports of the Chief Constables to the Magistrates I always, if I see any necessity, make remarks as to whether the case should, in my opinion, be ordered to be sent up, or whether, from certain reasons given, the complaint appears utterly false—either maliciously, or being of a civil nature, or mistake, &c. Some of the cases struck off are on account of their coming under Section 95, Indian Penal Code. When forwarding these reports I also make a remark, in my crime register, as to the nature of the complaint, *i.e.*, whether I consider it should be sent up, or whether false, and if the latter, under what heading."

6. The percentage of Police excluded cases is 39, but that of cases reported direct to the Magistrates is 46.

7. I noticed last year that Dhárwár had set an excellent example in sending up 50 persons under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 33 were sent to jail, or bound over. This year no less than 128 persons were sent up, and orders passed against 104 of them. On this subject Mr. Jones writes as follows :—

"All gangs coming into this district are either escorted right through by the Police, or if they wish to stay they are called upon to furnish security, or are bound over in their own recognizances to be of good behaviour. Many gangs come that have no ostensible means of subsistence; and as some of them are large, a certain amount of money is requisite for their food, but as they do no work they must steal. I am of opinion that, if these gangs in all districts were treated as they are here, they would soon cease to wander about. They can never furnish security, and they cannot profit much by being escorted straight through a district by the Police. I asked the Superintendent of Jail to furnish me with a list of prisoners, before the 1st of each month, of men who were to be released during the month, and from this I write to the Chief Constables, informing them of the men's names, villages, and the dates of their release. I order them to find out when the men return to their villages and to see that their names are entered in the Pátils' register of bad characters, if necessary, and in his 'Hazri' book. I also tell the Chief Constables to especially

warn those men, who have been sent to jail for failing to give security, that there is nothing to prevent their being 'run in' again at once, and that unless they straighten their ways and take to work they certainly will be. In my opinion the 'running in' of men of bad characters has a most deterrent effect. When one man is 'run in,' 5 men are afraid. It is a procedure they do not understand. Formerly they thought if they committed theft they ran a good chance of not being detected, or if they were, and they had hidden the property safely, they only had to go to jail for a short time, and when they came out they had still got the property, supposing nobody else had found it. By 'running in' these 'badmashes' since I have been in this district the amount of property stolen fell to nearly one-half in 1889, against that stolen in previous years, and to less than that in the present year, if registered bonds had not been ordered to be counted. Thefts have also decreased both in 1889 and 1890."

8. This procedure has undoubtedly had its effect on the figures relating to stolen property, if not on crime in general. The result is very creditable to Mr. Jones, who, together with Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the District Magistrate, has shown the greatest personal interest in the subject.

9. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the force, the District Superintendent of Police gives the same account as that recorded in paragraph 7 of my last year's report. There is, however, some improvement. There was a decrease, in 1889, of 67 punishments from the large amount that had to be inflicted in 1888; and now, in 1890, there is a further decrease of 9. Most of the punishments are for absence without leave and some for ignorance of bad characters.

10. The number of educated policemen has decreased from 358 to 351. The percentage of sick in hospital increased from 18 to 24. The increase in the percentage is due to the influenza which spread over this district for some 4 months during the beginning of the year; at all outposts as well as headquarter stations the men suffered greatly. At some outposts all the men were sick and utterly unable to move. It is satisfactory there was not a great increase of crime during this period, as the bad-character men would certainly have had little or no hindrance from the Police. The system of drill in this district was described in my last year's report. The number of marksmen, which last year fell off from 125 to 86, has now risen to 113, and the individual scores were higher than in either of the 2 last years.

11. Mr. Jones personally investigated 12 serious crimes and inspected all the 16 Police stations and 41 outposts.

12. Mr. Jones concludes his report with the following instance of the impossibility of prosecuting for false complaints :—

"Government is, it would appear, of opinion that in more false cases the complainants should be prosecuted, but it is next to impossible to get sufficient evidence to obtain convictions in these cases, and I give below an instance of what I consider a palpably false case which occurred in this district, and yet consider it impossible to prosecute the complainant. A man complained to the Police that his house had been broken into and a large amount of property, in the shape of jewellery and money, stolen. On receiving the report I immediately went to the house, and the complainant showed me a back room in his shop from which he said the property had been stolen. The complainant did not live in his shop and no one was in charge except a servant, who was supposed to sleep on the front verandah. The complainant's house is a much better and stronger building than his shop. It is, therefore, unlikely, in the first instance, that all the jewellery and cash was ever kept in the shop at all. I saw a large hole in the floor of this room, through which the complainant stated the thieves had entered. It was about three quarters of a yard square and also deep, as it had been made under the partition wall of the house, the next house being uninhabited.

"The hole could not well have been made in less than two or three nights, as a great deal of earth and large stones had to be taken out. The room is about 14 or 15 feet square and it was almost empty. Any one, therefore, entering it would at once see the big hole in the floor, and the owner would at once miss the boxes which are said to have contained the property, as they were gone also. On opening the door to go into this back room one would be met by a blast of air coming up through the hole. The complainant stated to me that though he constantly went into this room yet he did not know whether the hole was made, and the property stolen, one month before he made his report to the Police, or three months before,—that is, whether the theft occurred whilst he was away at Kumta three months previously or when at Khánápur one month previously. It is impossible to believe that the complainant, knowing that he had so much property in this room, would not look daily to see that it was all right, especially as he was constantly going into the room. I also consider it was impossible for any one to enter the room without seeing the

enormous hole in the floor. Just before the complainant made his report to the Police of the theft, he states he went inside this room and found a box, from which he was going to take out something, with its lock broken open. He did not then, he states, observe whether the other boxes containing the alleged stolen property were there or not, neither does he pretend he saw the hole in the floor. Now any one going into his room and finding his box, which also contained a large amount of property, had been broken open, would naturally look to see if anything else had gone, especially if he had other valuables about, or if his house had been broken into. On the complainant finding the one box broken open he goes to his father-in-law and tells him, and afterwards they both return to the shop and then find, they state, the other boxes containing a large amount of property missing, and also first discover the hole in the floor. The box which remained in the room, the lock of which was found broken, contained a large amount of jewellery. Now any thieves after taking the trouble to break open this box, and seeing it full of jewels, would most certainly have taken it away, but nothing was stolen from this box. There is some dispute between the complainant and his father-in-law on the one side and the complainant's relatives on the other concerning property, and the report of theft was evidently made up to do the relatives out of their share."

13. On the use made of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, the District Magistrate writes as follows :—

"The policy of more strictly supervising bad characters has met with unqualified success during the past year, and the remarks noted in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution No. 444 of 22nd January 1891, Judicial Department, are fully appreciated and acted on in this district. My records show that I have personally dealt with 42 bad characters during the year, and the fact that in no single case has any interference been made, either by the Sessions Judge or High Court, shows that when action is properly taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Precedure Code, there is no fear of unnecessary interference by the higher Courts. These facts show that the law is quite strong enough if properly worked."

KA'NARA.

Mr. MacTier, who has now had some years' experience of the district, has submitted a report that is well arranged and which demonstrates the close attention which he has given to all the details of his work. The year's operations are fairly satisfactory. Pending Indian Penal Code cases have been reduced from 165 to 79. Crime, both real and reported, has gone down considerably from the figures at which it stood for the last 2 years. In 1889 true Indian Penal Code cases numbered 455. In 1890 they were 353. Murders and cognate offences have diminished from 4 to 1, dacoities from 5 to 4, and robberies from 13 to 7. Cases under Class III have, however, increased from 156 to 127, but under Class V they have gone down from 363 to 198. Only 132 Indian Penal Code cases altogether were brought to trial. As Mr. MacTier admits, a much larger number should have been so disposed of; and the detective power of the Police is extremely limited. None of the dacoities were committed by professionals from Bellâry. That class of criminals, which gave so much trouble in 1888, has left the district unmolested.

2. Judged by the percentages the work of the Police has been much more effective than last year. The percentage of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of has gone up from 20 to 34. It is still considerably below the general percentage of the Central Division and Presidency; but the number of pending cases disposed of during the year accounts for it not being higher. The Police have been successful in obtaining convictions in cases placed before the Courts, the percentage having risen from 73 to 90, a figure well above the average. But if more cases which ought to have been sent up for trial had not been classed as otherwise disposed of, *i. e.* undetected, the percentage would have not been so high. This consideration necessarily detracts from the credit that would otherwise be due to this high percentage. However, the percentage of cases otherwise disposed of has gone down from 71 to 66. On this the Superintendent writes as follows :—

"I hope next year to be able to show that a larger proportion of cases has been decided by trial. Magistrates view with suspicion cases in which accused persons have been remanded to Police custody; and that the Police are afraid to arrest, because they would have to ask for remands, accounts in a measure, I am sure, for the large number cases disposed of without being brought to trial during the year."

The number of persons arrested by the Police in Indian Penal Code cases has risen from 321 to 366. This is rather peculiar, as the number of cases has declined, and explanation should have been given. I note also that while direct cases under the Indian Penal Code have increased from 42 to 59 only, the num-

ber of arrests made by the Magistrates has risen from 112 to 171, of whom only 28 were convicted. Of the 366 persons arrested by the Police, only 160 were convicted, the percentage having gone down from 50 to 46. The percentage of convictions to persons placed before the Courts has also gone down from 50 to 49. These percentages are about 10 per cent. below the average of the Southern Division and Presidency. The value of property stolen has decreased, and the percentage of recoveries stands, as last year, at 32, an unsatisfactorily low figure. The number of cases in which property was stolen has increased, and the percentage of recoveries gone down from 67 to 47, or about 20 per cent. below the average of the Southern Division and Presidency.

3. Regarding the dacoity cases Mr. MacTier remarks as follows :—

"Two dacoities were committed in the Sirsi Táluka on 9th September: these were at once detected, and 9 Lamánis arrested in connection therewith. While being conveyed to Sirsi from the spot where arrested, these prisoners escaped, and never reached the Court of Sessions. One of the number was subsequently re-arrested. These offenders were captured almost in the act of committing dacoity, and it is pretty certain that they would not have stopped where they did, but for their timely arrest. It may be said, however, that notwithstanding their escape, the mere fact of their arrest cannot but have the best effect in that part of this district in which nearly all the dacoities were committed, as well as in parts of the Dhárwár District and Mysore State where enquiries have been made for these offenders."

The persons who escaped would, I consider, have probably been convicted, and the percentages have been lowered by their escape. I have made a full enquiry into the negligence of the Police on this occasion, and dealt with the officers and men concerned.

4. The usual lists of bad characters have been carefully prepared. Lists of wandering gangs have also been drawn up, and each gang numbered. Printed lists have been circulated throughout the district—

"In the case of *bonâ-fide* carriers, Lamánis and others, many of whom come into this district from Belgaum, Dhárwár and Mysore State, the names of such, with the number of bullocks with them, are noted at each outpost by which they pass in going to and returning from the coast."

10 persons as compared with 5 last year were dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and orders were passed in 9 cases.

5. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the force, Mr. MacTier writes as follows :—

"The Inspectors and Chief Constables in the force have all passed the required examinations. Most of them have forgotten any drill they may have known. Some of these officers are efficient and some are not. Some new blood is very much wanted, and if the proposals for the re-organization of the Police generally be sanctioned, the opportunity for drafting new men into the force will be taken advantage of. As mentioned previously, many of the higher grade officers show the greatest aversion to leaving their head-quarters. There has been in the last 2 years a marked improvement, however, in this respect. The petty officers of the force, as a body, will, I think, compare favourably with such officers in other districts as regards intelligence and detective ability. Men do not overstay leave so frequently now as they did 3 years ago; but a few men were guilty of absenting themselves from duty without permission, more particularly when on guard. On the whole, however, I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the force during the year under report."

The number of punishments is small, standing at 40 as compared with an average of 43. The percentage is only 5·53, Ratnagiri alone being less. Mr. MacTier hopes, however, that the small number of punishments will not be construed to mean that he has not made sufficient efforts to maintain strict discipline; and I do not consider that he has at all failed in this respect. There is a considerable improvement in education, the percentage being now 44 as compared with an average of 42 for the last 3 years. There are 22 more educated officers and men than in 1889. There were 17 educated recruits enlisted. The difficulty of recruiting in this district is illustrated by the fact that there were 36 vacancies in the force at the close of 1889 and 60 at the close of the year under report. In 1889, 20 men were supplied to the Abkári Department, and in August last the District Superintendent of Police was called upon to furnish 20 additional men for that Department. He has never been able to fill the places of these 40 men.

6. Great pains have been taken with drill, but success is difficult of attainment in Kánara. The district now possesses 23 marksmen.

7. The Superintendent personally investigated 5 serious crimes, and inspected all the 11 Police stations and 45 outposts.

8. The District Magistrate, Mr. Woodward, in his note on the Superintendent's report writes as follows :—

"During the year, crime of all kinds against person and property, serious and light, shows a gratifying decrease. There were only 4 cases of dacoity, in 2 of which the offenders were punished. The marked decrease, during the last 2 years, of this class of crime, which was formerly so rife in Kánara, is due in part, no doubt, to improved Police arrangements on the Dhárwár, Mysore and Belláry frontiers, but probably in a greater degree to the fact that pilgrims and others, who formerly travelled with valuables through the jungle tracts of the district, now reach their destination by railway or steamer. People, too, have got sharp enough to make use of the post office in sending remittances, instead of carrying cash in their pockets. The remarks of the Superintendent as to the difficulty of obtaining recruits and the inferior calibre—mental and physical—of the men generally are warranted by the facts. The service in Kánara is most unpopular. The climate is, in most places, deadly to outsiders, and the posts are isolated and surrounded with horrors. There are few, if any, indigenous recruits. We have to indent for our supplies from other districts, and naturally we get the cast-off specimens both of officers and men. With one or two exceptions, I have not met in the higher grades of the force—I mean above the rank of a Head Constable—a man whom I could conscientiously say was fit to carry on the duties of his post with the requisite vigour and efficiency. The obvious remedy for this condition of things would seem to be special inducements in the way of pay to officers and men serving in Kánara. They certainly deserve, *cæteris paribus*, exceptionally liberal treatment. Mr. MacTier himself has given proofs of commendable activity. He has visited every outpost in the district, and has himself attended the scene of all the more serious crimes, in accordance with standing orders."

KOLA'BA.

Mr. Biddle, who now knows this district well, has written a clear report; and the results of the year's operations are extremely satisfactory. Mr. Winchester, who was appointed District Magistrate at the close of the year, makes no remarks in forwarding the report; but Mr. Sinclair, who has for years been identified with Kolába, sends a note on Mr. Biddle's work. He writes as follows:—

"Mr. Biddle took up a force in very indifferent order. He has taken a great deal of trouble with it, and it is now very fairly efficient as a detective force, and for the prevention of crime, which matters are in my province.

"Mr. Scannell told me that he was satisfied with the results of his inspection at Alibág and at an outpost which he and I visited unexpectedly, and my own impression is that these internal matters, with which I meddle little, are in good order, and that it is very largely good order of Mr. Biddle's doing.

"Head-quarter men about Alibág certainly look much smarter, *especially in undress, which is the time when a man really shows what he is*, than either the Thána Police as hitherto visible to me, or the military detachment there."

During my inspection of the head-quarter Police at Alibág I was pleased with their drill and smartness. Mr. Biddle had evidently devoted much care to them.

2. Last year there was a marked decrease in crime from the two preceding years, the figures for which were almost identical. In 1890, true Indian Penal Code cognizable cases have gone up from 220 to 277, which is still far below the 468 of 1888. Reported Indian Penal Code cases stand at 1,065 as compared with 1,182 of last year, the increase in real cases being accompanied by a large decrease in excluded cases. The number of persons arrested by the Police has, in spite of the increase in true cases, fallen from 550 to 454, and that arrested by the Magistrates has fallen from 177 to 73. In these last cases 27 were convicted in 1890 as compared with 15 last year. This points to an increase in the carefulness which the Magistrates have exercised in making arrests. The increase in true Police cases is chiefly in Class V, which have risen from 60 to 116, the number for 1888 being, however, 318. The number of pending cases is now almost nominal.

3. There is a very marked improvement in the results attained by the Police. The percentage of convictions to real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases disposed of has risen from 54 to 79, and of convictions to cases placed before the Courts from 86 to 97. Out of 263 real cognizable Indian Penal Code

cases disposed of during the year, no less than 215 were disposed of by trial, and of these 208 resulted in conviction. These percentages are far beyond the general level of the Southern Division and Presidency, and taken together are unapproached by any other district. Nor are the percentages relating to persons in any way less satisfactory. The percentages have risen from 55 and 56 to 70 and 71 respectively, as compared with 56 and 58 for the Southern Division and 55 and 59 for the Presidency. Of 470 persons for disposal under the Indian Penal Code, 457 were placed before the Courts and 323 convicted. These results can only be accounted for by the personal attention which Mr. Biddle has given to every detail of his work. Considerably more property has been stolen, but recoveries have increased from 29 to 67 per cent.

4. "Cases excluded as false number 869, out of which 26 were classed as maliciously false, as against 1,030 excluded cases of 1889, with 41 maliciously false. In the maliciously false cases 12 were taken up by the Police, and 11 persons prosecuted, but 1 convicition only obtained, whilst 1 case is still pending.

"Out of the 869 excluded cases 85 were sent to the Magistrate for trial."

This last paragraph is very important, as it shows that, far from making any undue use of the means of excluding cases, the Police actually sent up as true no less than 85 cases, which the Courts held to be false.

5. Cases under Class VI have gone down from 289 to 174. In dealing with these cases, the Police have, as last year, gained almost invariable success, the percentages being almost cent. per cent. The ábkári cases have decreased from 190 to 45. "The falling off in the ábkári cases," Mr. Biddle writes,

"is greatly due to the strong punitive force stationed in the Panvel Táluka, where alone 119 ábkári true cases were reported last year as against 22 this year. The continuance of the punitive posts has been sanctioned for a further period of one year from 1st August 1890; but it will be necessary, on the abolition of this force, to employ a fairly strong number of Ábkári Police."

6. The Superintendent has taken great pains to ensure his men being thoroughly acquainted with the bad characters of the district. But not very much use has been made of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. Last year 2 persons were sent up to be bound over, and this year 3, orders being passed each year in 1 case only.

7. Punishments have largely increased in number from 37 to 70, or 16 per cent. On these the Superintendent writes as follows:—

"Out of the 70 punishments awarded during the year, 22 were for being dirty at inspection. The punishments were not heavy, but necessary, and have had a good effect on the rest of the men. On the whole, the character of the force has not been bad. About the most unsatisfactory men are the Constables, 1st class, who have obtained their promotion for long service."

8. It speaks well for the detective ability of the men that in theft cases of Rs. 100 and over, 11 out of 18 ended in conviction. The percentage of educated officers and men stands at 46 as compared with an average of 43 for the last 3 years. Rewards were given to 47 men, or 10 per cent.

9. Drill has progressed very satisfactorily, the men at head-quarters being extremely smart. They have learnt bayonet exercise, an unusual accomplishment for policemen.

10. Mr. Biddle personally investigated 4 out of 5 serious crimes. All the 8 Police stations were inspected twice; all the 18 outposts, 7 sub-outposts and 3 punitive posts were inspected once; and 12 of the outposts twice.

11. Great credit is due to Mr. Biddle for the highly satisfactory result of his year's work.

RATNA'GIRI.

Mr. Bulkley, who now knows the district well, has written a clear and well-arranged report.

2. As the excluded cases in this district are particularly numerous, and Mr. Bulkley's and the District Magistrate's remarks on them in connection with

the Government Resolution on last year's report are very convincing, I feel it necessary to quote them in full. Mr. Bulkley writes as follows :—

"The number of excluded cases is, as usual, very large, and amounts this year to 894, as compared with 843 last year, showing an increase of 51. Government in their Resolution No. 444 of 22nd January have remarked on it, and as the number for this district again materially exceeds the Presidency average, I must explain fully what, in my opinion, is the cause of it. While fully admitting the claim of the Maráthás to be considered 'shrewd and enterprising' I think it will generally be admitted, by persons who have had any experience of this district, that they are exceedingly prone to litigation. If any proof of this were wanted, it is only necessary to point to the enormous amount of work before the Civil Courts in Ratnágiri, where the arrears are notoriously heavy, and the Judges are unable to keep pace with the cases that are filed. I would respectfully beg to differ from the conclusion arrived at by Government, that these cases, which are excluded as false by the Magistrates were made to the Police through 'stupid delusions,' though 'wilful falsehood' is no doubt a prominent factor. As far as my experience goes (and it tallies with Mr. H. Kennedy's), many of these complaints are made with the object of getting a magisterial decision as a basis for a future civil action, or to gratify some private spite. The ownership of jack fruit and cocoanut trees, the right to cut loppings for ráb, and the claim to land or crops, are in many cases the cause of the complaint. A man charges a neighbour with having stolen a jack fruit from his tree. The Police enquire into the complaint, and find that while the complainant has documentary and other evidence to prove his right to the tree in question, the accused has equally good evidence in his favour. After a full investigation the Police report that there has been no theft committed, and eventually the complaint is excluded as either wilfully false or false through mistake of fact. Government in their Resolution quoted above say that 'it is probable that the Police of the 6 districts, and especially of Ratnágiri, are carrying the practice of treating undetected as untrue cases to an extreme, and that the European Magistrates have not yet succeeded in checking this habit.' This, if true, would be a very serious charge; and if I cannot clearly show that, as far as this district is concerned, the charge is not justified, the Police will remain under the stigma of being considered incompetent, even if not of being guilty of wilful misconduct. I venture to say that no report leaves my office without the discrepancies between the evidence and the conclusions which have been drawn from it by the investigating officer being commented on. Unless I am myself satisfied that the evidence shows that no offence has been committed, I send the papers back to the Chief Constable for further enquiry. However, I do not wish to rest my case on theories or vague statements, and I cannot, therefore, do better than give figures for the last year, which will, I hope, show that if any blame attaches to any one for the large number of excluded cases in this district, that blame should not be laid on the Police.

"During the past year, 894 cases were excluded by the Magistrates as false, or were compounded or declared non-cognizable. In 70 cases the Chief Constable's final report was not considered satisfactory, and further investigation was ordered by the Magistrates or myself, with the result that they were eventually excluded; but in 114 other cases the Magistrates were not satisfied, and the Police were ordered to arrest the accused and send them for trial. With what result? That in only 9 cases were convictions obtained against the opinion of the Police, and in 105 the accused were not only discharged, but the complaints were decided to be false. Surely there is no suspicion that in these 105 cases a miscarriage of justice occurred. After hearing all the evidence in Court the Magistrates decided that the complaints were false, and these were the only cases where the Magistrates were not satisfied with the conclusion arrived at by the Police. I do not say that there may not have been, among the other 720 cases that were compounded or struck off without being brought to trial, a few that were really true and undetected offences, but I think it is only fair to judge them by the light of the 105 which after trial were struck off as false. In real offences the Police are very fairly successful, and I should be only too glad if a far greater percentage of the complaints made to the Police represented true offences; for as it is, the time of the Police is taken up in enquiring into false complaints, which when they have been struck off, give them no credit. This district is not a criminal one as is well known, but it is a very litigious one, and I do not anticipate any appreciable decrease in the number of excluded cases in any year. I should be glad to see the Magistrates ordering even a larger number of cases to be sent for trial than were last year; as, though it would mean more work for the Police, I feel convinced that the result would be the same. I do not think that the Magistrates are over ready to strike off complaints as false. I hope the District Magistrate will give his opinion on this matter of excluded cases when he forwards on my report. Among the excluded cases of the past year 84 were decided to be maliciously false, which is 19 more than there were last year. In only 16 was there sufficient evidence to warrant the maker of the false complaint being prosecuted, and out of these 16, convictions were only obtained in 5. This is a slight improvement on last year, when not a single conviction was obtained in 9 prosecutions, but it is still very disappointing and it is very certain that even when a Magistrate decides a case to be maliciously false it by no means follows that another Magistrate will convict the complainant. Anxious as I always am to prosecute the makers of maliciously false complaints, I think that no good would be gained by prosecuting persons in cases where there was absolutely no hope of getting a conviction."

3. On this Mr. Todd, the District Magistrates, writes, as follows :—

"The undersigned fully concurs in Mr. Bulkley's remarks as to the litigiousness of the inhabitants of this district. A District Magistrate some years ago in commenting on the large number of cases discharged by Magistrates in this district pointed out that it was a most prevalent custom here for parties to commence civil litigation by a criminal complaint. The idea is to get a Magistrate to record the evidence of a certain number of witnesses, so that these witnesses may be precluded from changing sides during the interval that must elapse before a civil suit comes on for hearing. The undersigned noticed this practice years ago when he was an Assistant in this district, and he has every reason to believe that it is still prevalent. It is not difficult with a little ingenuity and exaggeration to make actions, for which the doers are only civilly liable, appear at the first blush to be criminal, and as criminal litigation is inexpensive and not very troublesome it is often well worth while for a person contemplating civil litigation to attempt to bind his witnesses to his side by getting their statements recorded on oath by a Magistrate. The undersigned believes that the prevalence of this practice in this district accounts to a great extent for the large percentage of excluded cases."

4. The year's record is very fairly satisfactory. There is an increase of true Indian Penal Code cases from 221 to 312, a figure a good deal higher than the 264 of 1888; but for the size of the district the amount of crime is small. Murders have increased from 4 to 7, and robberies from 2 to 10. Class III has risen from 25 to 28, and Class V from 136 to 201. Pending cases have come down from 98 to 66. As regards false cases, it is noticeable that while 1,093 Indian Penal Code cases were reported to the Police, only 34 were taken direct to the Magistrates. This would indicate that the public have no lack of confidence in the Police. Last year 62 complaints were made direct to the Magistrates. But it is very remarkable that in each year more persons have been arrested by the Magistrates than by the Police. The Magistrates can, of course, order additional arrests in cases sent up by the Police. In 1889 the Police arrested 274 persons under the Indian Penal Code, and the Magistrates no less than 345. This year the Police arrested 403, and the Magistrates 462. Very few of the persons arrested by the Magistrates were convicted.

5. Last year, I was able to record a great improvement in the working of the Police. This year under cases the improvement has continued, while though under persons there is a slight falling off, the figures are superior to the general averages. Under cases the percentages have gone up from 59 and 87 to 78 and 94 respectively, a result that is highly creditable to the Police. The amount of property stolen, though it has increased, is by no means large for the size of the district, and the percentage of recoveries has risen from 46 to 66. The amount supposed to be stolen in pending cases is very large, being more than the total recovered during the year, but out of it Rs. 16,550 has been recovered. It is probable that 2 cases, in which Rs. 15,000 were stolen and recovered, will be excluded as family disputes, and not real thefts.

6. Regarding the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Bulkley writes as follows:—

"Owing to this district being remarkably free from criminal and dangerous tribes the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to taking security for good behaviour are not called into as much requisition as in other districts. I fully recognize the utility of the section, and I have had occasion to put it into force against 4 persons during the past year, but have only been successful in the case of 2 of these."

7. The Ratnágiri Police are a well-educated and well-behaved body of men. 5 districts only have a higher percentage of educated officers and men, and in no district is the number of policemen punished so small. My remarks on this point, in last year's report, are applicable this year. No less than 82 men, or 10 per cent. of the force, were rewarded.

8. In general efficiency the Ratnágiri Police compare favourably with other districts, and they are still improving. Drill and ball practice have been carried on vigorously. There are only 33 marksmen, however, as compared with 35 in 1889.

9. Mr. Bulkley personally investigated 4 serious crimes, and the reasons for not visiting the scenes of more are satisfactory. Travelling is very difficult in this district, and the Superintendent's tour of inspection is greatly impeded by absence of 3 or 4 days at a time for the investigation of an offence. The Superintendent inspected all the 12 Police stations and 36 of the 37 outposts.

10. The year has been an uneventful one.

REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND ON THE POLICE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1890.

No. 880 OF 1891.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 19th August 1891.

The report treats of another favourable season. The inundation itself was not quite so good as in 1889, which was the best for several years, but the rain which fell in the latter months of the year allowed of an unusually, if not unprecedentedly, extensive rabi cultivation, giving abundance of employment to the agricultural population.

2. To this may partly be attributed the decrease in crime shown in the report. It is gratifying to find that Indian Penal Code cases, which form the only real criterion of the prevalence of crime, have decreased from 6,245 in 1888 and 6,080 in 1889 to 5,715 in 1890. The bulk of the decrease is in thefts, but is confined to Lower Sind, Upper Sind exhibiting an increase. The District Superintendent of Police, Shikárpur, essays to show that, in spite of the increase in number of real cases from 1,761 to 1,992 in that district, there has been no real increase in crime during the year, and explains that the apparent increase is due to the better appreciation by Magistrates of the rules for excluding cases, so that cases where the commission of the offence is beyond doubt, but the accused are proved to be innocent, are not now, as was formerly often done, ordered to be excluded. The Commissioner cannot altogether agree with Mr. Austin, whose argument would apply equally to other districts, the more so as concurrently with an increase in the Shikárpur District in the number of true cases there is an increase in the value of property stolen from Rs. 40,019 to Rs. 48,825-8-0 The Commissioner at the same time recognizes that the classification of cases requires time and experience to understand it.

3. The number of thefts has fallen from 4,414 to 4,106 and is now about the same as in 1888, though considerably higher than the figure for 1887 (3,466). As in Sind thefts form about ⅘ths of the crime punishable under the Indian Penal Code, it is instructive to analyse the figures of the different districts. The percentages of real cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of were satisfactorily high in the Karáchi, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar districts, being 56·71, 58·37 and 57·71 respectively. On the other hand, the percentages of Shikárpur and Upper Sind Fronter districts are very low, 36·21 and 37·66 respectively. Both these districts show a falling off in this respect as compared with the previous year, especially Shikárpur, which was last year 55·29. It must be remembered also that these are the two districts in which there was an increase in theft cases, so that the increase in this form of crime has been accompanied by a falling off in the number of convictions. The result is not apparently satisfactory, but apart from normal fluctuations there are many factors contributing to unsatisfactory figures which cannot be discounted in statistical returns.

4. The number of pending Indian Penal Code cases has, it is satisfactory to observe, fallen from 3,586 to 2,335, or an average of 100 per district. The Inspector General considers that the normal number has now been reached, and in this he is probably correct, although there is room for a further decrease. In any case, comparisons of percentages of different years will be more trustworthy when the normal limit has been reached. According to the tests applied in paragraph 9 of the report, Sind has undoubtedly been the most successful, standing first in four out of the seven tests, second in two, and third in the seventh. But as compared with the previous year, there is a fall from 54·37 to 51·3 in the percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of: so, too, there is a fall from 53·70 to 44·8 in the percentage of property recovered to stolen. On the other hand, there is a rise from 58 to 60·1 in the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*.

5. The Commissioner agrees with the Inspector-General of Police in thinking that the introduction of the present system of final reports has been produc

tive of good, in that it secures a more business-like disposal of cases and prevents the waste of time in keeping up useless correspondence and submitting formal reports about cases that are never likely to be discovered. It also provides a reliable record of the year's work which was formerly wanting. It is important, however, that Chief Constables should understand that the submission of a final report in an undetected true case does not mean that, as a matter of course, no further investigation into the case is to be made. It should rather be, at any rate in serious cases, a mark against the Police until it has been detected and a conviction obtained.

6. The number of non-cognizable cases rose from 10,994 in the previous year to 11,409 in the year under review. There is a slight improvement from 19·2 to 20·1 in the percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts, but the percentage is still very low. Especially is this the case in the Shikárpur District, where the percentage has fallen from 12·5 to 11·8; or, in other words, out of 7,021 persons who appeared before the Courts only 835 were convicted, the other 6,186 being either acquitted, discharged or allowed to compromise. As Statement A, Part II, of each district is not submitted through the Commissioner, he is not in a position to offer any remarks on the low percentage of convictions, but he will make enquiries into the matter. The figures given in the column of "acquitted," include of course all cases compounded under Section 345, Criminal Procedure Code. It is an old complaint that petitions are too easily entertained and process issued on them by the Magistrates, and Government have, the Commissioner is aware, had under consideration means for checking this evil. As, however, this is a matter that concerns the efficiency of the Magistracy rather than the Police, the Commissioner will refrain from further remarks on the subject at present. But he must remark that the evil is one on the right side. Anything would be better than a too great readiness to turn a deaf ear to complaints. It would lead to corruption amongst the Magistracy, while the people being orientals always consider the Magistrates are paid to enquire into their alleged wrongs. A liberal discretion to the Magistracy to fine wrongful complainants seems the true remedy.

7. The figures given by the Inspector-General in paragraph 15 of his report are, in respect of the year 1890, incomplete. On reference to the Superintendent of Police, Shikárpur, it appears that in 1890, 85 persons were sent before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and that 67 were required to furnish security. The totals, therefore, should be as under:—

Brought before the Magistrates under Chapter VIII.		Required to give security.	
1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
456.	561.	322.	493.

To every one acquainted with the circumstances of crime in Sind, the importance of using the powers conferred by Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code liberally and judiciously is well known. It is gratifying, therefore, to find that the Superintendents of Police in Karáchi and Hyderabad have been able to do so much in this direction. The figures shown against these two districts are creditable to the officers concerned. The other three districts have not shown equally good results: at the same time the figures against Upper Sind Frontier are an appreciable improvement on those of the previous year, while only 65 persons as against 80 in the previous year were sent before the Magistrates. Security was required in the case of 63 as against 38 in the previous year. This certainly bears testimony to the care with which cases against bad characters are prepared by the Police. In the Shikárpur District there was a falling off in the number of persons sent up from 138 to 107, and in the number required to give security from 85 to 67. In paragraph 4 of his synopsis of Mr. Austin's report, the Inspector-General writes: "The Superintendent does not state how many persons were sent up to the Magistrates to be bound over, but he refers to a certain unwillingness on the part of some Magistrates to pass orders." This is possible, but it may be also due either to the former activity of the Police having reduced the number of bad characters at large (though the results of

crime do not show it), or to less activity on the part of the Police during the year under report in discovering notorious evil-doers.

8. As pointed out by the Inspector-General, in almost all the rest of the province these sections are not made use of as they ought to be, and Government might well insist on the District Magistrates paying constant attention to the matter. The Commissioner before leaving for Sind had noticed a remarkable tendency, especially in the Native Magistracy, to ignore their duty as repressors of crime. They consider their functions confined to sitting in Court and hearing cases sent up to them ready prepared, and the Commissioner found the Police themselves afraid to send up cases on account of the unwillingness of the Magistracy to take action. If the District Magistrates would work with the Superintendent of Police, carefully review cases where the Magistracy subordinate to him refused to exact security, and notice severely any weakness or stupidity, much good would be done. There need never be any fear that the system will lead to oppression of the innocent. The Magistracy are far too fond of finding fault with the Police for anything of that kind to happen.

9. As a full report has recently been submitted to Government containing proposals for the re-organization of the Police in Sind, no detailed observations on the strength and material of the force are here needed. Judging from Statement E, the Police force in Sind is in a much less satisfactory condition than in other parts of the Presidency. Of an *actual* strength of 4,220, 518, or nearly $\frac{1}{8}$th, left the force during the year, and of these 106 were dismissed, 265 resigned without pension or gratuity, 47 were discharged, and 16 deserted. It is thus high time that something were done to improve the quality of the force: As to men able to read and write, Sind is very backward, and will probably always be behind the rest of Bombay. Wages are much higher in Karáchi than Bombay, the climate of Sind is more severe, and the demand for agricultural labour renders recruiting at the present rate of pay very difficult.

10. Coming now to the different districts, the Commissioner has little to add to the summaries given by the Inspector-General of Police. The Karáchi District shows good results, and the praise bestowed on Mr. H. Kennedy is well deserved. The Superintendent appears to have visited the scenes of all serious crime when a visit could be productive of any good.

In Hyderabad, too, the Superintendent can show a good year's work. The spasmodic outbreak of dacoities of the previous year did not recur, thanks to the conviction of the chief offenders by the Courts. Cognizable crime decreased, the percentage of convictions rose, and the Police appear to have kept a firm hand on the bad characters of the district. Mr. McIver is to be congratulated on the working of his force, though he recently informed the Commissioner that he finds it impossible to get recruits. In Thar and Párkar, where the Police administration is carried on by the Deputy Commissioner and people are law-abiding, the results are satisfactory. With reference to paragraph 3 of the summary, the Commissioner may state that the "Hurs" are being watched by the District Magistrate, Shikárpur, and the Deputy Commissioner.

The Shikárpur report is not quite so satisfactory, but it is a large and difficult district that proposals for breaking it up are already before Government. The Commissioner does not, however, like the look of the fact that the Superintendent visited the scene of crime in 7 cases only and the Assistant Superintendent in 1 case only. As there were 23 reports of murder (of which 18 were true) and 8 of attempts at murder and culpable homicide (7 true), besides 30 robberies (of which 19 were true), it appears to the Commissioner that sufficient activity in this respect was not displayed by the Superintendent and his Assistant. Undoubtedly the district suffered from the change in officers.

The figures of the Upper Sind Frontier report are also not so satisfactory as in the previous year. But fluctuations must be expected, especially in a frontier district swarming with lawless tribes. It is worthy of note that out of 7 cases of murder and attempt at murder disposed of within the year, convictions were obtained in 6 cases. But the fact is that in all parts of Sind convictions to arrests are still high, because the criminals caught red-handed, or with proof against them, confess. They have not yet learnt the arts familiar to the criminal

in the older parts of the Presidency, and there is more falsehood in the witness-box than in the dock. But this cannot be expected to continue many years, and Government should not be surprised to see in course of time the punishment of crime diminishing and crime even increasing in Sind before many years are over.

11. The Commissioner will add a few general remarks upon matters touched upon by the Inspector-General:—

(*a*) *Paragraph 5.*—The Commissioner has always urged that house-breaking with intent to commit theft, whether the theft is accomplished or not, should be separately recorded. If the annual statistics of crime were confined to this head alone the Commissioner believes that in the long run it would afford quite as perfect a test of the working of the Police as the present elaborate statistics. And the mixing up of petty larcenies with burglaries seems on the face of it a mistake. Whether, after all the trouble that has been taken, it is worth while disturbing the statistical clerks with fresh orders so soon, is a question. But Major Humfrey has pointed to a distinct blot in the statistics.

(*b*) *Paragraph 18.*—Rewards might certainly be a little more liberal, but this means a little more Provincial expenditure. Formerly each Assistant Collector and District Magistrate kept a book, in counterfoil, in which he gave certificates to policemen who did good service, and these certifiates were highly valued. The Commissioner believes this system, which so far as he is aware has nearly died out (affording another instance of the lack of Magistrates' interest in the good work of the Police), might well be revived. Only Assistant and Deputy Magistrates in charge of divisions or tálukas should give the certificates. Mámlatdárs should send them to the Assistant Collector or District Magistrate for countersignature.

(*c*) *Paragraph* 24.—The Commissioner does not agree with the Inspector-General that Public Prosecutor's duties should be distributed amongst the local Bar. It would lead practically to the best vakils being always entertained by the defence, and so far as the Commissioner's experience goes, Public Prosecutors of the old school at least take much interest in their work. He would suggest, however, that the Sessions Judge should make an annual report through the Legal Remembrancer to Government on the way in which the prosecutions have been conducted and whether he considers the Public Prosecutor's appointment should be continued. In ordinary cases the report would consist of two or three lines only, and the innovation will not be liable to the trite objections against the multiplication of reports.

(*d*) The suggestion that villages where the inhabitants combine to repress evidence of crime should be punished with punitive posts should certainly be vigorously carried into practice. Now that the law permits of only the castes or families concerned to be punished in this manner, the difficulty formerly experienced in working the section has disappeared.

(*e*) The Commissioner hopes the Inspector-General will be able to work out and obtain sanction for his proposals for a class of Court Prosecutors. Such a class would be valuable.

(*f*) *Page 18, Clauses* (*5*) *and* (*6*).—Undoubtedly the Railways should be carefully watched, with a view to detecting stranger criminals and persons carrying stolen property. Organization of this character needs strengthening everywhere.

(*g*) A good deal of attention is now paid, under the orders of Government, to the proper punishment of re-convicted offenders. Occasionally Magistrates and Courts of Session show singular leniency in these respects, though some of the individuals most frequently re-convicted are miserable, petty, poverty-stricken pilferers, whom it is waste of money to transport. A good flogging and solitary confinement is best in such cases. If the Superintendents of Police are ordered systematically to bring to the notice of the District Magistrates cases where habitual offenders are let off too lightly by any Court, the District Magistrates can call for the papers and take notice

of the case. In the case of Judges, it would be his duty, if need be, to report through the Commissioner to Government. Of the good results of this system, paragraph 2 of the remarks (page 44 of the report) on the Kaira District affords a proof.

(*h*) *Village Police.*—The Inspector-General is in error in saying there are no Village Police in Sind. Most of the success of the Regular Police depends upon the local págis, and the Commissioner has at this moment in type a report to Government on which, when orders are passed, the organization and proper payment of the págis from the Village Cess Fund will be taken up and completed without loss of time.

12. The Commissioner notices one omission in the Inspector-General's report. Government have frequently insisted that it is as much the duty of the Police to put down offences against the ábkári, opium and salt laws as offences under the Penal Code, and in some parts of the Presidency the amalgamation of the Preventive force with the Police has been carried out. But it is still done in, he fears, a half-hearted way, and if even the Inspector-General of Police forgets (as he has apparently done) this part of the Police work, it shows that improvement in this respect is still to be desired. The Commissioner notices that, in addition to a few non-cognizable cases, 1,759 cases under the excise laws, 296 under the Salt Act and 366 under the Opium Act were reported; but how many of these were taken up by the Police *suo motu* is not stated.

13. A statement showing imports and exports of arms, &c., is appended, as required in Government Resolution No. 3272 of 21st June 1889.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Statement showing Import, Export, Transport and Transhipment of Arms, Ammunition, &c., for the year ending 31st December 1890.

RECEIVED INTO KARÁCHI.

	Guns.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Air Guns	Revolvers.	Hunting Knives.	Sword-bits.	Swords.	Daggers.	Cartridges.	Dynamite.	Percussion Caps.	Detonators.	Blasting Gelatine.	Gun-sight.	Sulphur.	Powder Flasks.	Brushes for Rod.	Loading Machines.	Gun Implements.	Machinery for making Arms and Ammunition	Powder and Shot Measures.	Cleaning Rod.	Anvils.
											Lbs.			Lbs.		Cwt. q. lb.					Rs.			
By import, including transhipment.	93	38	100	26	14	14	4	90	12	8,40,195 and 1 case empty cartridges.	13,450	36,52,700	80,700	5,000	2	1,145 0 0	74	5	6	2	35,125	6	11	1,000
By transport ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SENT OUT OF KARÁCHI.

By export ..	26	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	9,350	..	3,000	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																Cwt. q. lb.					Rs.			
By transport ..	1	2	..	16	1	..	..	14	..	1,69,350	1,800	25,26,250	5,000	..	..	1,065 1 4	6	..	..	..	35,125	..	..	..
By transhipment	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	20 and 1 case empty cartridges.	..	40,800	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	31	14	..	18	3	..	..	14	12	1,78,720 and 1 case empty cartridges.	1,800	25,70,050	5,000	..	..	1,065 1 4	6	..	..	..	35,125	..	..	..

RECEIVED INTO KARÁCHI.

	Gunpowder, including English and Country Blasting Powder.	Pouches.	Loading Tools.	Lead.	Saltpetre.	Fuse.	Recapper.	Sword-blades.	Spring for Air Guns.	Bullet Mould.	Concentrators.	Gun Wads.	Cloth Wads.	Felt Wads.	Paper Wads.	Shot.	Spears.	Scabbards.	Crackers.
	Lbs.			Cwt. q. lb.	Cwt. q. lb.	Coils.								Lbs.		Cwts.			
By import, including transhipment.	84,796	78	1	2,515 0 0	585 0 0	63,600	5	393	32	2	7,000	....	57,600 and 2 lbs.	807	5,55,650 and 70 dozen boxes.	708	..	..	..
By transport ..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..

SENT OUT OF KARÁCHI.

	Lbs.				Cwt. q. lb.														
By export ..	522	..	..	....	765 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	..	..	..
				Cwt. q. lbs.		Coils.								No.					Lbs.
By transport ..	51,275	..	..	303 2 6	4 1 4	45,767	..	210	..	..	2,000	5,000 and 6 boxes.	60,000	18,000 and 55 lbs.	1,36,000	..	2	6	14,000
By transhipment	..	..	..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Total ..	51,797	..	..	303 2 6	769 1 4	45,767	..	210	..	..	2,000	5,000 and 6 boxes.	60,000	18,000 and 55 lbs.	1,36,000	3	2	6	14,000

R. I. CRAWFORD,
District Magistrate, Karáchi.

Statement showing Arms, &c., which have passed into and out of Karáchi under cover of licenses as distinguished from licenses to export, import or transport for the year ending 31st December 1890.

ARMS PASSED INTO KARÁCHI.

Single-barrelled guns.	Double-barrelled guns.	Snider Rifles.	Guns.	Swords.	Rifles.	Pistols.	Jumbias.	Dhals.
...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...

ARMS PASSED OUT OF KARA'CHI.

27	4	2	11	13	3	9	1	3

R. I. CRAWFORD,
District Magistrate, Karáchi.

Inspector-General's Note on the remarks from the Commissioner in Sind.

In sub-section (*h*), paragraph 11, the Commissioner in Sind considers that the Inspector-General was in error in saying that there are no Village Police in Sind. The undersigned has had no practical experience of Sind; but he based his statement on a report, No. 729, dated 7th July 1888, from the Honourable Sir Charles B. Pritchard, then Commissioner in Sind, in paragraph 13 of which report he says: "It must be remembered that in Sind there are no Village Police, a force which very greatly assists the District Police in the Presidency Proper."

With reference to his paragraph 12, column 4 of Statement A, Part I, shows the number of cases under the excise laws, the Opium Act, the salt and customs laws, while in column 12 will be found the number of such cases investigated by the Police *suo motu*. The total number committed was 2,421, while the number taken up by the Police *suo motu* was 1,768.

J. HUMFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

As regards Northern Division, the Commissioner notices that there has been a most satisfactory decrease in crime under all heads except that of murder, in which there has been a rise from 48 cases in 1888 and 42 cases in 1889 to 58 cases in 1890. Under all other heads and classes the figures are less than those of the two preceding years, except in the case of culpable homicide, which numbered 40 in the year under report against 39 in 1888.

The suggestion of the Inspector-General, that there should be a separate heading for "Burglaries", seems a good one, but as that term is unknown to the Penal Code it might be "house-breaking accompanied by theft."

The number of pending cases in the Northern Division has been reduced from 804 to 451, or an average of 75 per district, which is considerably better than

the average of 100 for the whole Presidency. The percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of has risen in the Northern Division from 51·62 last year to 54·4 during the year under report as compared with an average of 48·1 for the whole Presidency. The percentage of convictions to true cases under the Indian Penal Code disposed of by trial has risen from 75·29 to 80·2 against an average of 83·9 for the whole Presidency. Under dacoities alone, however, for which the Inspector-General notices a remarkable increase in these percentages for the whole Presidency, they have fallen in the Northern Division from 39·47 and 57·69 to 26·3 and 45·4. Under robberies in the Northern Division these percentages have improved from 39·80 and 59·42 to 43·07 and 66·6. Under thefts these percentages in the Northern Division have not varied much.

The number of cases decided by trial fell from 3,586 to 2,739, while those otherwise disposed of fell from 1,637 to 1,290.

As regards percentages relating to persons, that of convictions to persons arrested has in the Northern Division fallen from 54·88 to 52·03 and that of convictions to persons disposed of by trial from 59·43 to 56·3. The great fluctuations observable are in attempts at murder and culpable homicides, the percentages in which under the two heads mentioned rose from 46·72 and 49·01 to 57·3 and 59·7, and under dacoities which fell from 41·17 and 44·14 to 30 and 30. The number of persons arrested by the Police in cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code in the Northern Division was 6,242 against 7,847 in 1889. The number released without being brought to trial was 466 against 591. The number arrested by the Magistrates was 1,195 against 1,386. The number of convictions to arrests made by Magistrates has fallen from 474 to 418. The number of persons convicted for dacoity has fallen from 49 to 18.

As regards property stolen and recovered in the Northern Division, the amount stolen this year was Rs. 2,07,736 against Rs. 1,38,634 last year. The percentage of recovery has fallen from 60·7 to 47·9, while the amount actually recovered has risen from Rs. 94,152 to Rs. 99,694. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the number in which it was stolen has fallen from 88·24 to 76·6. The property alleged to be stolen in pending cases has fallen from Rs. 45,199 to Rs. 25,391.

Although no very useful deductions can be drawn from the above figures and averages it has been thought advisable to follow the Inspector-General in extracting them for the Northern Division, as he has for the whole Presidency. The chief deductions seem to be that though the Police of the Northern Division seem to have been successful above the average in coping with crime as a whole, they have singularly failed as regards convictions in dacoities and recovery of stolen property. The number of dacoities was much less than in the two preceding years, being 22 against 29 and 33 ; but the percentages of convictions fell off lamentably, both as regards cases and persons, in 22 cases only 18 persons being convicted. The amount of property stolen was much larger, while the percentage of recovery was much lower, as also the number of cases in which property was recovered.

The question of "excluded" cases is such an important one that Mr. Spence has gone into it with some care, and has drawn up a statement contrasting the results of his division for the year under report and the past year. The comparison is not thoroughly reliable, as exactly the same figures are not contrasted, but it may be considered reliable enough for all practical purposes. In the year 1889 the total number of cases for disposal under the Penal Code has been taken from column 4 of Supplementary Statement No. I for that year. This was necessary, as the "excluded" cases are shown for that total and not separately for the cases pending from the previous year and those for the year reported on. Again, the "false" cases for that year are not sub-divided into those excluded as "maliciously false" and those "false owing to a question of law or fact", except for the district of Broach. For the year 1890 on the contrary the number of cases has been taken from column 3 of the statement and only the cases actually occurring within the year have been dealt with. The variations in the percentages are very remarkable. In 1889 the percentages of all cases ex-

cluded to the total number reported ranged from 7·53 in the Panch Maháls to 50·13 in Broach. In 1890 they ranged from 13·80 in the Panch Maháls to 47·79 in Surat. The percentage has risen in all districts except Broach. The Panch Maháls has greatly increased its percentage from 7·53 to 13·80. Surat has jumped from 26·73 to 47·79, while Broach has declined from 50·13 to 44·21. Taking the percentage of all cases excluded as false in any way to the total number of cases reported, the percentages have again increased in all districts for which they are available except Broach. The variations in each district are not startling, but they are considerable, while the variations between the districts range in the year 1889 from 20·28 in Kaira to 48·55 in Broach and in 1890 from 11·56 in the Panch Maháls to 41·31 in Broach. The number of cases excluded as "maliciously false" may, however, be taken to be fairly correct. No Magistrate would be likely to exclude a case as such without being pretty sure as to the correctness of his decision. It is in the exclusion of cases as false on a question of law or fact that mistakes are likely to occur. The percentages shown in column 9 are therefore likely to be the most instructive, but the variations here are again very great. Broach is the only district for which figures are available for both years, and there is no great variation, though the percentage has risen. In 1890 there is a variation from 9·70 in the Panch Maháls to 35·69 in Broach. Even eliminating the Panch Maháls as a peculiar district there is a variation from 21·58 in Ahmedabad to 35·69 in Broach. Then, again, in the cases not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) Criminal Procedure Code there are startling variations. In Ahmedabad there were 284 such cases in 1889 and 270 in 1890, showing a very fair percentage on the total number. In Kaira there were 14 and in Thána 3 in the year 1889 and not a single case in any other district. In 1890 there were 42 such cases in Surat and 5 in Thána and not one in any other district. It is almost impossible to conceive how such a thing should be that not one single complaint should be made unworthy of investigation. It is very difficult to draw deductions from the above figures, but on the whole the Inspector-General's conclusions may be accepted till statistics are available for a more extended period. Some Magistrates may be too easy in excluding cases, but there can be no doubt an enormous number of false complaints are made to the Police.

If the direct cases are next examined, columns 12 and 13 of Supplementary Statement No, I for the year 1890 show some curious results. In the whole division 466 Penal Code cases were disposed of within the year, of which 171 were excluded, or 36·69 per cent. In the Ahmedabad District 41 cases were disposed of, and not one was excluded; in Kaira 23 were disposed of and no less than 17, or 73·90 per cent., were excluded; in the Panch Maháls 7 were excluded out of 42, or 16·66 per cent.; in Broach 20 out of 35 were excluded, or 57·14 per cent.; in Surat 16 out of 28 or the same percentage; in Thána 111 were excluded out of 297, or 37·37 per cent. Excepting in the case of Thána the number of cognizable cases under the Penal Code taken up by the Magistrates direct and disposed of without the intervention of the Police was very small. "Other offences" under Class VI seem to be taken up direct in some districts much more freely than Penal Code cases. In Thána no less than 329 such cases were taken up against 297 Penal Code cases, and in Surat 56 against 28. At present the tendency seems to be that people prefer going to the Police in cognizable cases, or that the Magistrates refer the larger number of complaints in cognizable cases to the Police. This is a tendency which might be checked by drawing the attention of the Magistrates to the fact.

It may be pointed out that, now that the Police are obliged to make a final report within 14 days, or show good grounds for an extension, a tendency may be developed to resort to expedients for evading the rule. One such expedient would be not to register a complaint immediately it was received, and though the Commissioner has no official knowledge of the fact, he has heard that this expedient is being resorted to in cases of petty theft. There is nothing a native dislikes so much as having to act with promptitude, and there can be no doubt every expedient will be resorted to to gain time if it can be done with impunity, and the Superintendents of Police will have to be on their guard to put a stop to such proceedings. The present rules are salutary and seem to have worked

well and caused great improvement over the old system, but that system was much more in accord with native habit, and if evasion of the present rules is in any way possible it will certainly be attempted.

Of the districts in the Northern Division, Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls and Thána suffered from constant changes in the *personnel* of the District Superintendents. There were three Superintendents in Ahmedabad during the year, while there was no Assistant from 1st January to 17th March or from 3rd April to 23rd November. In the Panch Maháls there were constant changes, and there was no Assistant Superintendent throughout the year, which is a somewhat striking commentary on the absolute necessity of an officer to supervise the Bhil Corps. In Thána there were constant changes for the first four months of the year, and there seems to have been no Assistant throughout the year.

The increase in non-cognizable crime in the Northern Division has been very marked and that in the Kaira District is startling. The number of cases, roughly speaking, increased about 50 per cent. in Ahmedabad and Surat and about 33 per cent. in Thána, but in Kaira the increase was about 250 per cent., the number having risen from 2,988 to 7,246. The assistance of the Police was not much resorted to; but while the number of cases in Kaira was 7,246, only 5,771 persons appeared before the Courts.

With the exception of the district of Ahmedabad, the Northern Division certainly comes out badly in the number of persons dealt with under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code (not Indian Penal Code, as erroneously entered in paragraph 15 of the Inspector-General's report). However a slight improvement is observable in Kaira and Surat, and the attention of the District Magistrates will be drawn to the point, and they will be directed to impress upon the Magistrates the necessity of enforcing the provision of the law in as many cases as possible.

The Commissioner, N. D., cordially agrees with the Inspector-General's remarks in page 17 regarding the establishment of punitive posts in villages where murders remain undetected. The number of undetected murders in the Northern Division is appalling and a blot on the administration, and severe remedy of some kind is an absolute necessity. Until it is brought home to the general public of a village that it is the absolute duty of every citizen to aid in bringing a murderer to justice, the motives alluded to by the Inspector-General will be too strong in preventing people coming forward to give evidence, but once they are touched in their pockets the disinclination will disappear.

In future reports the Inspector-General might notice the extent to which the Village Police had failed in their duties and the notice which had been taken of such failure by the District and other Magistrates.

Taking the districts separately there can be no doubt that the record of Ahmedabad, as reviewed by the Inspector-General, is a wonderfully good one, and considering that the district from April to November, or for nearly 8 months, was in sole charge of Mr. Green, that officer must be entitled to credit for the good work done, and the discipline and training of the force must be good.

Kaira also has a good record, except as regards crimes against life. The question of giving the Police greater power over bad and suspicious characters is, it is believed, under separate consideration. There is nothing specially noticeable as regards the districts of Panch Maháls, Broach and Surat, except the satisfactory decrease of crime everywhere, though the District Magistrate of the Panch Maháls seems to think the decrease was more apparent than real. The photographing of bad characters in Surat seems a good plan, which might be followed with advantage elsewhere. The administration of the Thána District has been the one weak point in the Police administration of the division, which on the whole has been eminently satisfactory.

J. K. SPENCE,

Ahmedabad, 1st August 1891. Commissioner, Northern Division.

Statement giving information regarding excluded cases in the Northern Division for 1889 and 1890.

District.	Year.	Total number of cases.	Total number of cases excluded.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Excluded as "false" both maliciously and on a question of fact or law.	Percentage of column 6 to column 3.	Excluded as false on question of law or fact.	Percentage of column 8 to column 3.	Cases not investigated under Section 157 (b).	Percentage of column 10 to column 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Whole Division	1889	8,601	2,686	31·22	2,115	24·59	Not available.	...	350	4·06	
	1890	6,323	2,415	38·19	1,855	29·33	1,606	25·39	317	5·01	
Ahmedabad	1889	2,531	890	35·16	556	21·96	Not available.	...	284	11·22	
	1890	1,835	794	43·27	485	26·43	396	21·58	270	14·71	
Kaira	1889	1,563	381	24·37	317	20·28	Not available.	...	14	·8	
	1890	1,277	355	27·79	309	24·19	285	22·31	...	...	
Panch Maháls	1889	690	52	7·53	Not available.	...	Not available.	...	...	...	
	1890	268	37	13·80	31	11·56	26	9·70	...	...	
Broach	1889	762	382	50·13	370	48·55	250	32·80	...	...	
	1890	622	275	44·21	257	41·31	222	35·69	...	...	
Surat	1889	748	200	26·73	Not available.	...	Not available.	...	...	7·7	
	1890	544	260	47·79	196	36·02	184	33·83	42	·13	
Thána	1889	2,307	781	33·85	703	30·47	Not available.	...	3	·28	
	1890	1,777	694	39·05	577	32·47	493	27·74	5		

Ahmedabad, 1st August 1891.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. $\frac{P}{1316}$ OF 1891.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 7th August 1891.

Submitted to Government.

2. It appears from the table embodied in paragraph 5 of the report that the number of Indian Penal Code cases, which occurred in the Central Division, was 5,502 in the year under report as against 6,004 in 1889 and 5,735 in 1888. The decrease is apparent in respect of every class of offence, except under "robberies," "receiving stolen property" and "abetment of minor offences against property." The increase under "robberies," which is more important than that under the other heads, has occurred chiefly in Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Sátára, and to a small extent in Poona.

3. The number of offences under other laws, shows a general decrease as regards the Presidency; but it is very palpable in the Central Division; and the Commissioner agrees with Major Humfrey that "a decrease in these cases is not altogether satisfactory, as an increased number would point rather to additional vigilance on the part of the Police, than to a growth of crime."

4. The percentages of convictions and recoveries of stolen property, as given in paragraph 9 of the report, are, as regards the Central Division, very unsatisfactory. The value of property alleged to have been stolen in pending cases is put down at Rs. 1,87,037, which is more than double that shown against the Southern Division, more than 7 times that shown against the Northern Division, and more than 9 times that shown against Sind. The proportion of the value of stolen property recovered to that alleged to have been stolen, is generally a very unsatisfactory feature in Police reports. It is probable that complainants set too high a value on their property; but be this as it may, the percentage of recoveries is usually very small, and with the increased facilities afforded to thieves by more extensive railway communication it is unlikely that the percentage will increase, until we have better educated and more intelligent officers in the Police

and until the approaches to all railway stations, especially the smaller and less important stations, where thieves usually take the train, are carefully watched.

5. The tendency on the part of the public to make complaints which are false or groundless, which the Inspector-General of Police, in paragraph 11 of the report, states as being on the increase, can only be checked by instituting prosecutions under Sections 182 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code, where sufficient evidence is forthcoming to warrant the step. Cases, in which a complaint turns out to be groundless, but in which the complainant has acted *bonâ fide* throughout and cannot, therefore, be called to book, must be regarded as unfortunate accidents, and cannot possibly be checked.

6. The number of non-cognizable cases occurring in the Central Division, has risen from 21,620 in 1889 to 25,397 in 1890. The percentage of these cases, in which the Police were employed, is, for the Central Division, 2·3 as against 1·2 for Sind, ·6 for the Northern Division and 4·3 for the Southern Division. The percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Court in non-cognizable cases, is the lowest in the Central Division. But, it must be remembered, that the Police cannot be blamed for this result.

7. In line 3, paragraph 15 of the report, "Indian Penal Code" is evidently a mistake for "Criminal Procedure Code".

8. It is satisfactory to note that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code in the matter of requiring security for good behaviour, are being more largely used now than in the past. The Commissioner hopes that the example which Sholápur and Dhárwár have set in this respect, will be more generally followed.

9. The Commissioner agrees with the Inspector-General of Police that, when each case of punishment is regularly brought to his notice and carefully considered, and, if necessary, revised by him, there is no danger of the Superintendent's showing undue severity in the matter.

10. The result of the drill and ball practice is very creditable as far as the Central Division is concerned.

11. The proposal for the abolition of the office of Public Prosecutor and the appointment of special counsel in each case as it arises, made by the Inspector-General of Police in his general remarks, does not commend itself to the Commissioner, C. D. Under the present system, the services of a counsel, whose fitness may, as a rule, be considered to be proved by his appointment as Public Prosecutor, can always be depended on, and there is no need for settling with him in regard to his fees, each time that a case crops up; while the adoption of Major Humfrey's proposal would involve larger expenditure, and occasional difficulty in securing an efficient counsel. The Commissioner does not, besides, follow Major Humfrey in his remark that there is no check, at present, on the proceedings of the Public Prosecutor. The failure of a case, through the neglect of a Public Prosecutor, is certain to attract the notice of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, and to lead to the proceedings being reported to Government through the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, in order that an appeal may be preferred to the High Court. The Legal Remembrancer has, in this way, the opportunity of scrutinizing the work of a Public Prosecutor; and any systematic or wilful neglect of duty, and inattention on the part of the latter, is not likely to be passed over, without censure or, if necessary, removal from office.

12. There is much truth in the observations which the Inspector-General of Police makes regarding the failure of the Police to detect a considerable number of serious offences against life. The Commissioner, C. D., cannot, however, admit that "the Police are not responsible for offences against life other than when accompanying offences against property, and their frequency is no gauge of the efficiency or non-efficiency of the Police." Whatever may be the motives which prompt men to commit this class of crime, it cannot be denied that the actual commission of one class of murder depends, in some measure, at any rate, on the chances of detection; in other words, the less efficient the Police,

the greater is the encouragement to the perpetrators of murders which are premeditated and committed in cold blood.

13. The measures, which the Inspector-General of Police, at the close of his report, proposes to adopt in dealing with offences against property, have been carefully thought out and are well calculated to serve the object in view.

14. *Ahmednagar.*—On the whole, there is a marked improvement in the figures relating to crime, although the number of dacoities and robberies has risen from 13 to 24. The supervision exercised over bad characters was thorough, though the result expected was not actually realized, for the reasons given by the District Superintendent: *vide* paragraph 2 of the précis for Ahmednagar.

15. *Khándesh.*—It is satisfactory to note that, as compared with 1889, crime has somewhat decreased, and that the Police have been more successful in dealing with it. But it is impossible to look for permanent improvement until the district is fully manned by European officers.

16. *Násik.*—The Commissioner agrees with the Inspector-General in thinking that the results of the year's operations are not so satisfactory as the Superintendent of Police considers them to be, nor the discipline of the force as efficient as it should be.

The remarks, made by the District Magistrate (paragraph 9 of the précis for Násik) as regards the personal investigation of crime by the Superintendent of Police, meet with the Commissioner's entire approval.

17. *Poona.*—The Commissioner notes, with pleasure, the decrease in the number of serious offences. Although the amount of stolen property has considerably decreased, it is to be regretted that the percentage of recoveries has decreased in a greater proportion. It is very discouraging to find that the percentage of recoveries should, as a general rule, be so low in this district, and that no satisfactory explanation can be given.

The matter, alluded to in paragraph 9 of the précis for this district, is a real grievance.

The undersigned fully endorses the opinions recorded by the Inspector-General and the District Magistrate regarding the good work done by Major Macpherson.

18. *Sátára.*—The statistics supplied show that there is plenty of room for improvement in several points. It is, however, hoped that the steps, proposed to be taken by the District Magistrate, for the reform of the District Police will have a salutary effect.

19 *Sholápur.*—This district shows a marked improvement in the administration of the Police, a result mainly due to the able supervision of Mr. Souter, who, although a young and comparatively inexperienced officer, fully deserves the commendation bestowed on him by the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police.

20. Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey has written a full and able report.

J. MOORE,
Commissioner, Central Division.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION, ON THE POLICE REPORT FOR 1890.

No. $\frac{P}{966}$ OF 1891.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 18th July 1891.

In forwarding the accompanying report* on the working of the Police in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1890, the Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to record the following remarks so far as the Southern Division is concerned.

*No. 4333 of 5th June 1891.

2. The report was received in print in this office on the 15th instant.

3. *Paragraph 5.*—From the table given under this paragraph, the number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported appears to have increased from 2,541 in 1889 to 3,055 in the year under review, thus showing an increase of 514. As shown in the margin, the increase is general in all classes except Class IV (minor offences against the person) where the number is practically stationary, there being a decrease of one case only. A further examination of the figures shows that murders have decreased from 58 to 50, attempts at murder and culpable homicide from 16 to 11, and receiving stolen property from 74 to 68, while, on the other hand, dacoities have increased from 8 to 12, robberies from 31 to 50, and thefts from 1,448 to 1,722.

Cognizable crime.

Class.	No. of Cases in 1889.	No. of Cases in 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. ...	54	123	69	...
II. ...	307	336	29	...
III. ...	481	569	88	...
IV. ...	47	46	...	1
V. ...	1,652	1,981	329	...

4. The subjoined table gives the details for each district of the above fluctuations:—

Southern Division.	Murders.		Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.		Dacoities.		Robberies.		Thefts.		Receiving stolen property.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Belgaum	10	15	3	3	1	—4	15	—2	470	276	14	17
Bijápur	15	12	2	5	3	3	8	7	271	253	24	19
Dhárwár	16	18	3	7	3	...	7	6	317	299	16	10
Kánara	...	3	1	1	4	5	7	13	259	334	6	11
Kolába	2	6	2	...	1	2	3	5	180	165	8	11
Ratnágiri	7	4	...	...	...	2	10	2	225	121	...	6
Total ...	50	58	11	16	12	8	50	31	1,722	1,448	68	74

The summary of district reports, drawn up by the Inspector-General of Police, furnishes no explanation of these figures. The only head showing an abnormal increase is that of 'theft' and the principal contributaries to it are:—

Belgaum 194

and

Ratnagiri 104

but a reference to Supplementary Statement No. I for the two districts suggests an inference that a large number of these cases was not real, as out of 780 cases of theft in Ratnágiri no less than 555, or 71 per cent., were excluded under the several headings† noted in the margin. Similarly out of 566 cases of theft reported in Belgaum, 96, or about 17 per cent., were so excluded.

† (1) Cases not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code.
(2) Compounded.
(3) Disposed of under Section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
(4) Turned out non-cognizable.
(5) Declared maliciously false.
(6) Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law.

5. In explaining the large percentage of excluded cases on that of reported crime, Messrs. Bulkley and Todd refer to the litigious character of the people of the Ratnágiri District, who only too frequently resort to the bringing of complaints of criminal offences in matters which are properly subjects for adjudication in the Civil Courts. No explanation is given as regards Belgaum.

6. In connection with the classification of serious crime, the Inspector-General suggests that a separate heading under the name of "Burglaries" should be introduced in Supplementary Statement No. I so as to admit of cases of house-breaking in which property was stolen being shown under it instead of their having to be included under 'thefts', as is done now. The term 'burglary' is not recognized by the Indian Penal Code, and its admission as a heading will not only lead to confusion by its being differently interpreted by different officers, but will make the comparison of the figures of one province with those of another a matter of difficulty.

7. *Paragraph 9.*—Judging from the percentages given in paragraph 9 of the report, the Police of the Southern Division, in comparison with those of other Divisions, would appear to have met with a fair amount of success in dealing with cognizable crime. Out of the 7 tests applied, the Division stands second in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th tests and third in the 1st, 5th and 7th, while a comparison between the results of 1889 and 1890 for the Division itself testifies to an improvement in the efficiency of the Police taken as a whole except under heads 5, 6 and 7 (*vide* table below):—

Years.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							Rs.
1889 ...	39·22	78·87	55·53	58·80	42·63	69·74	57,352
1890 ...	47·2	83·3	56·1	58·7	38·2	67·8	80,754

8. *Paragraph 10.—Submission of final reports.*—The system, which obtained last year, is still in force. The report called for by Government in paragraph 5 of their review of the reports for 1889 with regard to the extension of the period of 15 days now allowed to the Police for the submission of final reports to Magistrates has not yet been submitted by the Inspector-General of Police.

Paragraph 11.—Excluded cases.

9. It is to be regretted that in order to facilitate comparison the figures for 1889 are not available in the form in which they are given for 1890, *i. e.*, the details as to cases referring to the preceding year are not separately shown. The two subjoined tables contrast for the years 1889 and 1890 the figures of Police cases reported and excluded, including those pending from previous years.—

	1889.													
	Belgaum.		Bija'pur.		Dha'rwa'r.		Ka'naba.		Kola'ba.		Ratna'giri.		Total.	
	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.
Abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I ..	22	6	35	10	27	14	4	..	83	71	48	38	219	139
,, II ..	184	86	121	51	145	61	56	23	88	49	53	22	647	292
,, III ..	184	86	188	71	233	70	155	40	239	120	123	50	1,122	437
,, IV ..	24	22	32	21	38	21	6	4	14	12	22	19	136	99
,, V ..	841	359	578	214	815	353	740	140	947	724	939	693	4,860	2,483
Total ..	1,255	559	954	367	1,258	519	961	207	1,371	976	1,185	822	6,984	3,459

	1890.													
	Belgaum.		Bija'pur.		Dha'rwa'r.		Ka'nara.		Kola'ba.		Ratna'giri.		Total.	
	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.
Abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I ..	11	..	67	23	24	6	4	1	66	49	50	38	222	117
,, II .	145	34	176	87	149	69	58	35	67	40	63	34	658	299
,, III ..	135	36	261	74	135	69	217	79	156	94	163	91	1,067	443
,, IV ..	23	10	35	22	45	42	5	4	21	17	30	29	159	124
,, V ..	745	157	592	245	862	346	481	222	825	646	885	678	4,390	2,294
Total ..	1,059	237	1,131	451	1,215	532	765	341	1,135	846	1,191	870	6,496	3,277

The remarks made by Messrs. Jones and Bulkley on the subject of excluded cases seem sensible and to the point. They appear to the undersigned to account satisfactorily for the large number of such cases. That the number should be so great is of course a subject for regret, but so long as the tendency prevails to bring false complaints and to resort to criminal prosecution as being cheaper, more gratifying to the complainant and more annoying and embarrassing to his opponent than civil proceedings, the number will remain large, and no efforts on the part of the Police will materially diminish it. The remedy likely to prove most effectual is the prosecution of persons bringing ungrounded charges, but success in such prosecutions is not always or even generally easy. Some good may, however, be looked for from the recent legislation largely extending the powers of Criminal Courts in granting compensation to accused persons in cases of false complaints.

Paragraph 12.

10. The Division was fortunate in having all its Police Superintendents unchanged up to the close of the year under report. Mr. Down, who left Belgaum on 4th December, left no notes for his successor, and the report furnished by the latter is pronounced by the Inspector-General to be meagre. In the circumstances this does not furnish cause for surprise. It clearly is the duty of any Superintendent transferred at the close of the year from one district to another to leave on record, for the information of his successor, notes giving the police history for the year of the district he quits and furnishing the results of his experience.

Paragraph 13.

11. In regard to non-cognizable crime, the divisional total shows an increase of 2,166, or about 23 per cent., the figures for 1889 and 1890 being respectively 9,156 and 11,322.

In regard to this class of offences the Inspector-General remarks that the comparison with the last year's figures cannot be made accurately, as many cases in the statement of non-cognizable offences formerly found place in Class VI of the statement of cognizable offences, and, in paragraph 5 of his report, he further observes, in connection with the decrease under Class VI, *i. e.*, offences under "other laws", as follows:—"These figures are very difficult to criticize owing to there having been various changes in the orders regarding what cases are cognizable and non-cognizable."

The result of the action taken by the Police in regard to non-cognizable crime cannot, therefore, be ascertained from the report, as no figures for either the Division or the districts are given. It is, however, satisfactory to note that with the increase in the number of cases, the results obtained also show a rise of percentages, as regards persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts, from 13·7 in 1889 to 18·4 in 1890.

Paragraph 14.

12. The Government orders (Government Resolution No. 444 of 22nd January 1891) desiring the Commissioner to report on the progress made in the preparation of revised lists of bad characters were received after the close of the year under report. They were, however, attended to in all the places visited by the undersigned's predecessors.

Paragraph 15.

13. *Security for good behaviour.*—The course followed in each district under this head is detailed below:—

Belgaum.—39 persons were sent up, of whom 20 were bound over.

Bijápur.—No action was taken on the orders of Government in this district.

Dhárwár.—The Dhárwár Superintendent, who was the first to take the initiative in this matter last year, shows further improvement in the year under report. In all 128 persons were placed before the Magistrates and 104 were bound over. As remarked by the Inspector-General (paragraph 8 of the Dhárwár Summary) Mr. Jones' action has brought about a diminution in the figures of stolen property, if not in the commission of offences in general.

Kánara.—10 persons were sent up to Magistrates, of whom 9 were bound over.

Kolába.—The Inspector-General states that the Police Superintendent has not made much use of Chapter VIII, although he took great pains to make his men thoroughly acquainted with the bad characters of his district. Only 3 persons, of whom 1 was bound over, were sent before the Magistrates.

Ratnágiri.—In Ratnágiri 4 persons were sent up, of whom only 2 were bound over. This district is known to be remarkably free from criminal and dangerous tribes, and, as stated by Mr. Bulkley, the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code are not called into requisition so often as in other districts.

Mr. Jones is entitled to credit for the energy and perseverance displayed by him in respect of this very important branch of Police administration. The undersigned entertains little doubt, but that if more attention were paid generally to this matter by Police officers and at the same time the registration of and surveillance over old offenders and habitual criminals were more strictly and carefully attended to, the result would be a material decrease in crime, notably in the case of serious offences against property, such as dacoity, robbery and house-breaking to commit theft.

14. *Punishments.*—The table at paragraph 17 of the Inspector-General's report gives the order in which the several districts stand in the Presidency in regard to this head. In that list Ratnágiri stands first, Kánara second, Dhárwár third, Bijápur seventh, Kolába fifteenth and Belgaum sixteenth. The undersigned concurs, however, with the Inspector-General of Police that the percentage of punishments is not a correct test of the efficiency or otherwise of the Police in the performance of their duties, as the discipline of the force depends very largely on the personal character of and the supervision exercised by the District Superintendent.

Paragraph 17.

15. As regards "rewards", the several districts stand as under :—

Paragraph 18.

District.	Strength.	By promotion.	By money.
			Rs.
Belgaum	709	.....	30
Bijápur	654	3	1
Dhárwár	843	1	1
Kánara	723	.....	5
Kolába	459	1	47
Ratnágiri	819	.....	82

It is noticeable that in Kolába and Ratnágiri about 10 per cent. of the force received rewards in money. On what principle, for what description of meritorious acts, and to what value, these very numerous rewards were given, is not stated. In Dhárwár only 2 men out of 843, or only ·24 per cent., were deemed deserving of reward in any form, and this notwithstanding the fact that the results of the working of the Police in Dhárwár were at least fairly satisfactory and distinctly better than those attained in the previous year. Some greater uniformity in practice seems desirable.

Personal Action of the Police Superintendents.

16. The following table gives at a glance the work performed by the several District Superintendents of Police in the Southern Division :—

District.	Stations.		Outposts.		Scenes of Crime.	
	Total number.	Number visited.	Total number.	Number visited.	Total number.	Number visited.
Belgaum	13	11	44	39	21	8 (3 by Mr. Holland and 5 by Mr. Down).
Bijápur	10	10	50	49	Not given ...	The Superintendent is stated to have investigated serious crime.
Dhárwár	16	16	41	41	Not stated ...	12
Kánara	11	11	45	45	Do. ...	5
Kolába	8	8 (were inspected twice).	28	28 (12 of these were visited twice).	5	4
Ratnágiri...	12	12	37	36	Not given ...	4

All the Superintendents seem to have done a very satisfactory amount of inspection of the stations and outposts under them. As regards personal investigation of serious crime, the figures as regards Belgaum are not *primâ facie* creditable to Mr. Down, whilst in the case of the other districts, except Kolába, the number of scenes of crime which the Police Superintendents ought to have visited is not mentioned and it is, therefore, not possible to judge whether they did their duty in this respect.

17. *General.*—Appointment of Public Prosecutors.—The appointments of Government Pleaders are at present made by Government through the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, who consults the District Judge and the Collector, and the services of the best man available are always retained.

Paragraph 24.

As a rule, it is the Government Pleader who is appointed Public Prosecutor by Government, under Section 492 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As the law stands at present, Government can give effect to Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey's proposal by cancelling the several notifications made under Section 492. The District Magistrate can then, under clause 2 of that section, select a person to be a Public Prosecutor for each case.

It must, however, be remembered that most of the Government Pleaders, including the High Court Pleader, have generally very little civil work to do for Government. The main source of their earnings in their capacity as Government officials is their fees as Public Prosecutors, and if the Government Pleaders are not also Public Prosecutors, the best men available may not perhaps always be willing to accept Government Pleaderships and merely to represent Government in other than criminal matters.

Government have recently, in their Resolution No. 2391, dated 29th April last, sanctioned the appointment of 6 Chief Constables as Court Prosecutors in selected districts on Rs. 100 per mensem. The result of this experiment may be awaited.

18. The Inspector-General notes various means by which the efficiency of the Police may be increased and the repression of crime facilitated. Some of these have yet apparently to be elaborated; the value of others can only be judged when actual experience has been obtained of the mode in which they work, and others again are in existence and only need greater heed being given to them than has hitherto been paid. As to the necessity for the measures mentioned by Colonel Humfrey, numbered (3), (4), (5) and (6), there can be little doubt. Whether prosecutions will be more successful if conducted by specially selected Police officers than if carried on by trained lawyers holding the post of Public Prosecutor, remains to be seen. Much will depend on the class of case, the character of the offence, and the points of law involved or

which may be raised. But in most instances the success or failure of a prosecution in the Session Courts must in future, as now, mainly depend on the amount and value of the evidence brought forward against the accused, rather than on the agency by which witnesses are examined and cross-examined and the Court addressed. That old offenders and habitual criminals should, on re-conviction, receive heavy and really punitive sentences is unquestionably expedient in the public interests, and it cannot be said that, as a rule, the superior Magistracy and the Sessions Judges show any undue leniency in dealing with culprits of this class. The undersigned, however, cannot perceive how Government are to give effect to the Inspector-General's recommendation that they "should insist that old offenders on re-conviction should always be punished with a severity in proportion to the number of times they have been convicted." The Executive Government cannot dictate to a Criminal Court what sentence it should pass in every or any individual case. It must trust to the discretion of the Court. If that discretion is abused, or an obviously inadequate punishment meted out, Government can only resort to the remedy allowed by law.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

Note by the Inspector-General of Police on the remarks of the Commissioner, S. D.

With reference to the latter portion of the Commissioner S. D.'s paragraph 18, the undersigned regrets that he did not make his meaning sufficiently plain. He was advocating the prosecution of all cases *except those in Sessions Court* by trained men. In Sessions Court it is the rule that only the Public Prosecutor can conduct the case. To prosecutions in the Sessions Court, therefore, he was not referring, though the exception was intended to be understood and was not distinctly stated. The Commissioner's doubt whether even trained policemen could conduct such prosecutions as well as trained lawyers is more than justified, and the undersigned would be sorry to try the experiment. It was the conduct of prosecutions in Magistrates' Courts which form the bulk of criminal cases and which are now entrusted to the Police officer who can best be spared, whatever his legal knowledge may be, that he considers would be more successful if entrusted to trained men.

J. HUMFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police.

Poona, 31st July 1891.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

PART I—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. *a.* Ending in conviction.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. *b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. *c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. *a.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. *b.* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																			
2	121 to 130, 132 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	52	...	1	3	47	34	100·4	72·3	58	...	...	31	13	...	53·4	70·4	6	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	8	...	...	1	9	4	87·5	44·4	7	...	...	3	5	...	42·8	37·5	1	...	...
5	221 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	169	...	23	6	169	145	78·1	85·7	146	4	...	113	9	6	75·3	92·5	7	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	398	7	12	16	256	142	59·5	55·4	229	11	4	109	46	23	44·6	70·3	118	...	2
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	13	...	...	...	12	11	84·6	91·6	11	...	...	9	1	...	81·8	90·	1	...	...
		Total ...	640	7	36	26	493	336	69·5	68·1	451	15	4	265	74	29	56·3	78·1	133	...	2
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder ... ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dacoits... ...	4	...	1	7	2	...	100·	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
10		,, robbers ...	13	...	2	1	8	4	86·6	50·	13	...	...	4	4	3	30·7	50·	1	...	...
11		,, poison	17	...	...	1	12	2	94·1	16·6	16	...	...	2	3	3	12·5	20·	3	...	...
12		Other murders	203	...	12	17	131	85	95·8	64·8	205	...	1	85	40	37	41·2	68·	18	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	33	...	3	5	23	16	97·2	69·5	35	...	...	16	2	7	45·7	88·8	9	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	76	1	7	9	59	40	95·1	67·7	79	...	...	39	13	17	49·3	75·	10	...	...
15	376	Rape	71	1	30	11	47	20	87·1	42·5	80	7	1	19	15	6	21·5	55·8	34	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	28	1	1	1	10	7	89·6	70·	26	...	...	7	3	5	26·9	70·	12	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	56	...	3	1	33	26	91·5	78·7	54	...	...	26	4	3	48·1	86·6	3	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ...	121	2	6	4	92	71	96·06	77·1	122	...	...	70	18	8	57·3	79·5	25	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	6	...	...	1	2	1	100·	50·	6	...	...	1	1	...	16·6	50·	5	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	468	4	40	30	332	202	89·1	60·8	436	10	7	203	92	43	44·8	68·8	89	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	29	1	1	4	14	6	70·	42·8	21	...	...	4	4	1	19·04	50·	7	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	87	...	6	6	65	45	83·8	69·2	76	2	...	38	12	7	48·7	76·	10	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	362	9	15	13	236	76	3·5	32·2	302	9	4	70	130	14	22·2	35·	89	...	3
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	5	9	6	41	23	85·8	56·09	55	1	...	21	8	3	37·5	72·4	26	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	15	...	3	...	10	1	61·1	10·	10	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	7	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	...	...	...	...	...	650·	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	388	5	13	16	291	226	77·5	74·2	299	8	4	183	38	14	58·8	82·8	79	1	5
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	37	...	...	4	26	17	89·1	65·3	32	1	...	17	8	7	51·5	68·	7	...	...
		Total ...	2,093	29	152	137	1,434	868	85·5	60·5	1,874	39	17	805	406	182	41·7	66·4	436	1	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	118	3	16	18	75	40	91·7	53·3	121	...	2	41	15	12	33·3	73·2	26	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	3	...	...	...	3	3	100·	100·	3	...	...	3	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...
		by other means	65	...	2	8	41	20	91·4	48·7	61	...	...	18	11	6	29·5	62·06	14	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery in dwelling house ...	50	1	3	...	22	10	83·01	45·4	41	3	...	10	8	2	22·7	55·5	15	...	...
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	91	...	3	6	54	21	94·6	38·8	89	...	...	21	6	11	21·5	77·7	15	...	...
		other robberies	266	9	18	13	119	60	88·02	50·4	235	12	3	57	31	12	22·8	64·7	117	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	451	11	32	16	158	52	73·4	33·5	344	5	6	38	54	16	10·7	41·3	93	...	...
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	285	3	19	4	150	71	81·2	47·3	240	5	2	69	48	7	27·9	58·9	80	...	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3,242	38	232	128	1,479	857	94·5	57·9	3,254	10	20	841	345	148	25·6	70·9	338	...	1
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	132	...	2	6	110	86	89·5	78·1	118	2	...	83	15	2	69·1	84·6	22	...	...
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	6	...	1	...	7	4	100·	57·1	7	...	...	4	3	...	57·1	57·1	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	...	...	...	1	...	100·	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	4,710	65	328	199	2,219	1,224	93·9	55·1	4,514	37	33	1,185	537	216	26·06	68·8	726	...	2

A.

Crime for the year 1890.

PERSONS.																			PROPERTY.						
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
																	Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
		Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
19.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
																								Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	66	14	82	...	3	4·5	79	37	...	40	1	39	59·09	60	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	100·	...	...	...	
3	...	16	1	20	...	3	18·7	17	11	2	4	...	3	18·7	18·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	2	228	67	309	...	4	1·7	304	95	...	201	2	160	7·1	67·5	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
184	56	1,677	1,743	3,660	...	40	2·3	3,607	2,316	46	1,102	4	785	46·8	42·1	2	...	...	152	...	1	1	100·	19	19	100·	
...	...	15	14	29	...	...	...	29	11	...	18	...	12	80·	80·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
201	58	2,002	1,839	4,100	...	50	2·4	4,036	2,470	48	1,365	7	999	49·9	45·4	2	...	...	159	1	3	3	100·	19	19	100·	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	465	...	...	
2	...	29	...	31	...	2	6·8	39	9	9	...	7	7	24·1	24·1	...	...	...	1	3	8	6	75·	2,847	395	13·8	
...	...	24	...	24	...	1	4·1	23	3	12	...	5	5	20·8	21·7	1	...	...	3	4	1	1	100	1,762	1,738	98·6	
35	...	357	2	394	3	24	6·7	354	47	112	6	117	123	34·4	34·9	5	9	1	24	42	7	6	85·7	1,726	1,362	78·9	
4	...	39	4	47	...	3	7·6	43	10	4	2	17	19	48·7	48·7	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	...	164	5	190	1	7	4·2	179	26	18	4	86	90	54·8	51·7	3	1	...	12	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	62	22	95	...	2	3·2	89	49	5	6	19	25	40·3	37·3	...	...	1	2	12	1	1	100·	30	9	30·	
1	...	31	...	32	...	12	38·7	20	6	1	...	7	7	22·5	35	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	42	4	48	...	3	7·1	45	10	3	22	7	29	69·04	70·7	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	126	2	134	2	11	8·7	118	42	1	69	2	70	55·5	60·3	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
1	...	4	...	5	...	1	25·	4	2	1	1	...	1	25·	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
81	19	648	188	936	...	39	6·01	834	459	13	316	29	317	48·9	45·5	...	1	...	74	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	16	...	20	...	2	12·5	17	6	2	1	7	8	50·	47·05	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	100·	384	31	9·2	
20	...	159	34	213	...	11	6·9	202	90	3	89	5	85	53·4	50·5	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	5	440	183	654	1	31	7·04	621	444	5	123	21	103	24·5	24·6	1	...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	6	62	50	129	...	9	14·5	115	68	3	26	16	32	51·6	42·6	...	2	...	5	...	4	3	75·	565	410	72·5	
...	...	7	24	31	...	...	...	31	22	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	2	573	166	768	...	35	6·1	732	367	6	328	1	270	47·1	47·7	2	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	53	...	65	...	5	9·4	55	2	5	14	6	20	37·7	36·3	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
264	32	2,842	687	3,825	7	198	6·6	3,570	1,693	206	1,012	352	1,216	42·4	42·1	13	13	8	207	115	24	18	75·	7,729	3,945	51·04	
77	14	518	19	628	10	32	6·1	569	161	145	30	159	189	36·4	35	2	2	...	43	44	82	48	58·5	61,797	14,037	22·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8	...	8	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	7	87·5	100·	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	100·	481	162	33·2	
9	5	70	3	87	...	9	12·8	76	33	6	21	13	33	47·1	45·2	...	...	2	2	1	50	29	58·	5,986	1,520	25·3	
3	...	48	2	53	...	2	4·1	51	29	...	16	...	16	33·3	32·6	...	...	...	2	4	38	14	36·8	45,948	4,376	9·5	
5	...	69	8	82	...	2	2·8	80	18	5	37	11	48	69·5	66·6	1	...	...	7	1	53	25	47·1	56,694	1,323	2·3	
42	2	229	51	324	...	16	6·9	305	176	11	78	12	94	41·04	37·007	2	...	1	16	2	147	92	62·5	18,755	4,040	21·5	
38	2	219	253	512	1	27	12·3	477	329	40	63	30	57	26·02	25·04	1	...	2	11	8	2	...	...	340	...	...	
9	1	225	96	331	...	11	4·8	319	195	..	111	...	96	42·6	43·04	3	...	1	12	...	1	...	...	38	...	...	
60	26	1,813	68	1,987	3	110	6·06	1,857	543	24	1,169	35	1,185	65·3	66·2	3	2	12	81	5	1,944	1,075	55·2	2,81,143	94,883	33·7	
6	...	149	63	218	...	1	·6	217	108	1	97	...	90	60·4	58·4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	1	2	3	4	7	70·	70	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	118	482	408·4	
...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
269	50	3,369	563	4,251	15	210	6·2	3,979	1,604	234	1,625	271	1,822	53·08	53·3	12	4	18	185	65	2,322	1,290	55·5	4,71,345	1,20,823	25·6	

STATEMENT

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																		
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.	
											Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b.* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18 *a*	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																			
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	303	7	13	3	175	41	60·7	23·4	165	26	1	24	53	6	12·5	31·1	101	1	3
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	64	3	2	3	37	25	77·2	67·5	50	1	...	21	10	4	41·1	67·7	11	...	1
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	367	10	15	6	212	66	63·6	31·1	215	27	1	45	63	10	18·5	41·7	112	1	4
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																			
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	548	...	18	17	152	71	94·1	46·7	532	1	...	78	23	14	14·6	77·2	43	...	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle	2,626	41	224	129	1,432	1,129	93·4	78·7	2,636	22	6	1,110	211	84	41·6	84·02	406	...	1
		{ ordinary	9,691	227	493	267	5,310	4,119	86·2	77·5	8,620	116	50	3,926	761	294	44·6	83·7	2,159	...	18
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of of trust	695	27	29	16	267	119	58·01	44·5	379	36	5	97	64	27	23·09	60·2	203	...	4
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	758	12	24	40	673	529	92·4	78·6	720	1	2	509	132	28	70·4	79·4	109	...	...
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass... ...	1,278	10	41	13	884	400	48·5	45·2	609	26	6	202	168	23	31·5	54·4	269	17	19
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	7	...	...	...	5	4	100·	80·	7	...	...	4	1	...	57·1	80·	2	...	...
		Total ...	15,603	317	829	482	8,723	6,371	83·8	73·03	13,503	202	69	5,926	1,360	470	43·01	81·3	3,191	17	42
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above..*																			
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	12	...	...	...	8	7	83·3	87·5	9	1	...	6	1	...	60·	85·7	2	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (b) C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	720	...	28	33	718	649	98·1	90·3	724	10.	...	637	60	35	86·7	91·3	2	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	143	...	3	5	137	128	93·1	93·4	134	1	1	117	9	1	86·02	92·8	9	...	...
52		———— Excise Laws	1,759	1	23	24	1,712	1,560	72 6	91·1	1,288	1	5	1,115	102	20	86·1	91·6	45	...	...
53		———— Opium Act	296	...	1	9	277	250	97.3	90·2	286	1	2	245	19	13	84·7	92·8	9	...	...
54		———— Railway Laws ...	6	...	...	...	4	4	100·	100·	6	...	...	4	...	...	66·6	100·	...	...	...
55		———— Salt and Customs Laws.	366	...	...	2	378	354	53·3	93·6	194	1	...	189	5	...	96·9	97·4	3	...	...
56		———— Arms Act	342	1	9	17	330	303	94·8	91·8	329	4	...	282	18	18	84·6	...	13	...	...
57		———— Stamp Act	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	100·	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58		———— Forest Act	422	...	9	3	369	311	3·9	84·2	16	1	...	20	1	...	11·6	95·2	4	2	...
59	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291, to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	2,744	4	11	23	2,677	2,571	94·7	96·04	2,599	11	1	2,339	98	30	89·5	95·9	64	1	1
		Total ...	6,812	6	84	116	6,612	6,139	81·5	92·8	5,585	31	9	4,954	313	117	88·07	94·05	151	3	1
		Other special and local laws cognizable by the Police.																			
60	Offences against Stage Carriage Act		473	...	...	1	470	441	90·9	93·8	430	...	...	401	26	1	93·2	93·9	5	...	...
	Offences under Army Act		10	...	...	...	10	9	80·	90·	8	...	...	7	1	...	87·5	87·5	...	...	...
	Offences under Police Act, &c.		131	...	...	...	131	130	96·1	99·2	126	...	...	125	1	...	99·2	99·2	...	...	...
	Compromised		12	...	...	...	12	...	58·3	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Police Act		198	...	...	1	198	185	93·4	93·4	183	2	...	177	4	...	95·6	97·7	...	...	...
	Village Police Act		55	...	...	...	55	52	100·	94·5	55	...	...	52	3	...	94·5	94·5	...	...	...
	A'bkári Act...		79	...	2	...	76	74	67·9	97·3	55	...	...	49	1	...	89·09	98·	5	...	...
	Irrigation Act		8	...	...	...	4	4	25·	100·	2	...	...	2	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...
	Telegraph Act		...	...	...	1	1	1	...	100.	1	...	...	1	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...
		Total ...	966	...	2	3	957	896	89·7	93·6	867	2	...	814	43	1	93·6	94·9	10	...	...
		Grand Total ...	31,191	434	1,446	969	20,650	15,900	84·2	76·9	27,009	353	133	13,994	2,796	1,025	50·8	83·3	4,759	22	59

A—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1890—continued.

PERSONS.																				PROPERTY.						REMARKS.
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	
		Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
																	In custody of Police.	On bail.									
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
																								Rs.	Rs.		
5	7	226	386	624	...	4	1·7	618	538	2	72	2	34	15·04	14·6	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	57	27	87	...	6	10·5	81	41	...	34	...	28	49·1	51·8	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	8	283	413	711	...	10	3·5	699	579	2	106	2	62	21·9	21·6	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	172	24	207	...	16	9·3	189	96	8	82	1	81	47·09	49·09	2	...	...	2	...	8	5	62·5	368	118	32·06	
168	37	2,343	166	2,714	5	172	7·3	2,524	847	22	1,516	12	1,478	63·08	62·6	10	4	7	115	4	2,159	1,432	66·3	1,01,810	70,060	68·8	
271	52	8,340	1,311	9,974	3	513	6·1	9,433	3,186	11	5,824	57	5,456	65·4	67·1	8	2	19	238	13	6,947	4,989	71·8	3,92,991	1,99,963	50·8	
10	...	258	265	533	1	29	11·2	502	391	...	141	2	107	41·4	45·1	1	...	...	8	...	220	123	55·9	44,284	16,093	36·3	
69	10	1,312	83	1,475	4	96	7·3	1,373	493	19	810	19	797	60·7	61·7	1	1	...	34	...	454	547	120·4	37,783	36,403	96·4	
16	94	760	1,740	2,619	1	36	4·7	2,578	2,052	7	517	1	245	32·2	29·2	2	...	...	23	...	2	2	100·	69	69	100·	
...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	5	...	5	83·3	83·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
545	193	13,191	3,589	17,528	14	862	6·5	16,605	7,046	67	8,895	92	8,169	61·9	62·7	24	7	26	420	17	9,790	7,098	72·5	5,77,255	3,22,706	55·9	
...	...	16	23	39	...	1	6·2	38	23	...	15	...	13	81·2	86·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	...	879	87	1,007	9	8	·9	990	191	...	770	...	694	78·9	76·8	2	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	...	717	25	768	...	11	1·5	757	145	...	609	...	583	81·3	79·6	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	100·	50	50	100·	
27	19	1,520	545	2,020	...	45	2·9	2,067	319	1	1,749	...	1,275	83·8	83·7	...	...	1	25	...	79	74	93·6	353	243	68·8	
10	8	346	29	393	...	17	4·9	376	73	...	287	1	280	80·9	80·6	...	...	...	13	...	66	66	100	3,833	3,833	100	
...	...	5	...	5	...	1	20·	4	...	...	4	...	4	80·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	210	243	459	...	...	...	473	53	...	440	...	202	96·1	87·8	...	...	...	2	...	18	18	100	3	3	100	
23	...	318	19	423	...	12	3·7	392	64	...	317	...	307	96·5	82·3	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	11	28	859	906	...	...	...	904	409	8	474	...	23	82·1	51·1	...	...	...	17	...	40	29	72·5	79	49	62·02	
34	1	2,846	259	3,140	2	39	1·3	3,089	302	...	2,765	...	2,583	90·7	91·2	2	...	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
171	39	6,885	2,091	9,162	11	134	1·9	9,092	1,579	9	7,432	1	5,964	86·6	85·1	4	...	3	125	1	204	188	92·1	4,318	4,178	96·7	
1	...	464	46	511	...	1	·2	509	47	...	459	3	420	90·5	90·7	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	100	200	150	75·	
...	2	9	...	11	...	...	...	11	1	...	10	...	10	111·1	90·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	130	5	135	...	...	...	135	4	...	131	..	126	96·6	96·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	12	14	26	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	226	12	238	...	...	...	418	61	...	177	...	169	74·7	41·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	74	...	74	...	...	...	74	5	...	69	...	69	93·2	93·2	...	...	...	...	...	55	50	90·9	96	25	26·04	
...	...	61	37	98	...	...	...	98	16	...	82	...	52	85·2	85·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	7	9	...	...	...	9	5	...	4	...	2	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	978	121	1,103	...	1	·1	1,281	165	...	933	3	849	86·8	73·1	...	...	...	1	...	57	52	91·2	296	175	59·1	
1,459	382	29,550	9,303	40,691	47	1,465	4·9	39,273	15,147	566	21,368	728	19,081	64·5	67·0	55	24	55	1115	199	12,400	8,649	69·7	10,60,962	4,51,846	42·6	

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1890.*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES. Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance	Acquitted. By Magistrate.	Acquitted. By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted. By Magistrate.	Convicted. By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ..	·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ..	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228 ..	Offences against public justice	800·9	783	21	804	39	740	1,036	1,056	94	390	2	532	1	37	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 .	Offences by public servants	92·9	126	3	129	8	119	154	159	43	25	7	75	..	9	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	372·3	574	23	597	2	544	574	581	197	102	13	230	18	21	
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	45·3	62	4	66	6	52	114	116	47	11	14	9	20	15	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	133·1	107	1	108	5	106	123	124	23	27	1	70	..	3	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	3·	12	..	12	..	10	13	13	7	..	1	5	..	..	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	98·2	127	..	127	11	121	613	671	41	156	..	462	..	12	
		Total ..	1,540·7	1,791	52	1,843	71	1,692	2,627	2,720	452	711	38	1,383	39	97	
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	13·6	13	1	14	9	8	11	12	2	1	3	..	5	1	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	·2	3	..	3	..	3	5	5	2	..	1	..	2	..	
		Total ..	13·8	16	1	17	9	11	16	17	4	1	4	..	7	1	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	52·5	57	..	57	8	44	96	109	50	45	..	13	..	1	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	11·	·5	1	6	..	6	20	20	2	17	..	1	..	..	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,433·6	3,373	6	3,379	30	3,127	6,486	*6,403	1,202	4,718	3	443	..	47	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	27·8	100	..	100	..	98	239	236	23	188	..	25	..	..	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	24,108·4	26,704	248	26,952	596	25,296	62,311	† 60,672	17,458	39,411	..	3,537	14	453	
		Total ..	27,580·8	30,182	255	30,437	626	28,527	69,056	‡ 67,331	18,685	44,334	3	4,006	4	500	
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*															
18	417 to 420	Cheating	403·2	592	13	605	69	451	642	a653	338	165	3	124	4	21	
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	470·9	544	4	548	66	410	624	657	270	120	2	239	3	31	2 (1 died and 1 absconded.)
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	47·4	72	2	74	4	71	78	b84	24	31	1	21	5	4	
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	3,901·3	3,971	23	3,994	140	3,648	9,218	c9,146	2,820	5,500	..	785	..	111	
		Total ..	4,829·8	5,179	42	5,221	279	4,580	10,562	d10,540	3,452	5,816	6	1,159	12	167	
		CLASS VI—*Other Offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion	4·5	5	..	5	..	5	26	26	11	15	..	..	..	..	
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	5·2	10	..	10	1	8	17	17	10	5	..	2	..	..	
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	933·5	1,045	9	1,054	52	794	1,805	1,753	644	858	47	96	17	85	6 (5 escaped and 1 died).
25	500 to 502	Defamation	169·3	232	1	233	15	213	453	440	119	250	1	57	1	12	
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult	4,514·	4,657	46	4,703	116	4,311	8,584	e8,502	3,300	4,573	3	565	..	75	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	647·6	445	12	457	5	441	524	538	21	63	..	450	..	4	
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office	5·2	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	48·5	87	8	95	19	90	145	151	19	20	2	109	..	1	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. ..	Public nuisances	43·6	125	5	130	1	130	163	163	24	100	..	26	..	13	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ..	Disputes as to immoveable property ..	14·2	8	..	8	1	8	21	21	15	3	..	3	..	..	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ..	Maintenance of wives and children	366·9	493	16	509	18	483	483	482	213	169	..	97	..	3	
		Total ..	6,752·5	7,107	97	7,204	228	6,483	12,222	f12,094	4,376	6,056	53	1,405	18	194	
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police. (Detail).																
	Act No. XIV of 1866, Post (India)			3	..	3	..	3	3	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	
	Act No. V of 1869			7	..	7	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	
	Act No. I of 1871, Cattle Pound (India)			1,959	23	1,982	15	1,913	4,920	g4,832	854	3,270	..	670	..	53	
	Act No. I of 1878, Opium			17	1	18	7	18	24	24	..	5	..	19	..	..	
	Act No. VII of 1878, Forest (India)			1,033	5	1,038	2	957	1,903	1,919	84	516	..	1,288	..	31	
	Act No. XI of 1878, Arms (India)			12	..	12	2	12	12	12	..	..	..	11	..	1	
	Act No. I of 1879, Stamps (India)			43	..	43	..	43	50	51	6	6	..	37	..	2	
	Act No. IV of 1879, Railways (India)			19	..	19	1	17	25	25	3	2	..	16	..	4	
	Act No. XII of 1882, Salt (India)			32	..	32	..	32	34	34	..	3	..	31	..	..	
	Act No. XIV of 1882, Civil Procedure Code (India)			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Act No. XIII of 1885, Telegraph (India)			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* 10 not appeared before the Court.
a 2 not appeared before the Court.
d 72 not brought before the Court.
g 15 did not appear before the Court.

† 2 died; 193 not appeared before the Court.
b 2 not brought before the Court.
e 14 not appeared before the Court.

‡ 203 not appeared before the Court; 2 died.
c 70 not brought before the Court.
f 6 (5 escaped and 1 died); 14 not appeared before the Court.

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1890*—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police—continued.																
	Act No. IX of 1890, Railways (India)			16	...	16	1	15	22	22	1	1	...	17	1	2	
	Act No. VI of 1863, Public Conveyance (Bombay)			640	...	640	18	602	647	661	25	54	...	578	...	4	
	Act No. VII of 1867 and IV of 1890, Police (Bombay) ...			1,006	19	1,025	12	877	1,041	1,234	28	201	...	994	...	11	
	Act No. II of 1868, Public Ferries (Bombay)			25	...	25	...	25	50	50	4	24	...	22	...	...	
	Act No. VI of 1873 and II of 1884, District Municipal...			21,670	65	21,735	3	20,111	21,474	*h* 16,102	2,325	3,629	1	10,055	...	109	*h* 1 died before the case was decided.
	Act No. V of 1878, Abkári (Bombay)			110	3	113	1	113	119	118	10	11	...	97	...	...	
	Act No. V of 1879, Land Revenue Code (Bombay)			294	1	295	4	273	407	406	16	76	...	301	...	13	
	Act No. VII of 1879, Irrigation			110	...	110	...	103	197	193	31	44	...	116	...	2	18 accused persons who did not appear before the Court.
	Act No. IV of 1887, Gambling			39	...	39	...	*30	265	265	27	21	...	199	...	18	
	Act No. II of 1890, Salt (Bombay)			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. XIII of 1881, Army (India)			2	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. I of 1859, Merchant Shipmen			1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Section 3 of Frontier Regulation 57, Criminal Procedure of 1872			...	4	4	...	...	...	*j* ...	...	...	...	143	...	...	*j* 143 did not appear before the Court.
	Act No. VII of 1887, Native Passenger Ships			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. I of 1868, Registers of Boats on River Indus			9	...	9	...	9	9	9	...	...	2	7	...	...	
	Act No. VIII of 1881, Petroleum			1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. XIII of 1859, Fraudulent Breach of Contract of Service by Workmen			501	...	561	2	556	801	799	272	213	...	311	...	3	
	Act No. XII of 1886, Petroleum			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. XVI of 1879, Salt Transport			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. VII of 1880			3	...	3	...	3	5	5	4	...	...	3	...	...	
	Act No. III of 1867, Cantonment (Bombay)			818	1	819	88	301	822	903	15	81	...	871	...	1	
	Act No. II of 1874, Jail Act			5	...	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	
	Act No. XV of 1861, Stage Carriage Act			12	...	12	...	12	13	12	...	4	...	5	...	3	
	Act No. IV of 1879, Karáchi Vaccination			15	...	15	...	15	15	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	
	Act No. X of 1882, Criminal Procedure Code			4	4	8	...	3	5	11	...	2	...	9	...	...	
	Act No. III of 1880, Cantonment (India)			89	...	89	8	81	88	97	...	14	...	83	...	...	
	Act No. III of 1877, Indian Registration			5	...	5	...	4	7	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	
	Act No. VIII of 1867, Village Police Act (Bombay)			857	7	864	...	618	1,176	*k* 1,326	359	494	...	485	...	...	*k* 2 did not appear before the Court.
	Act No. VIII of 1870, Infanticide			245	...	245	...	244	244	244	28	48	...	167	...	1	
	Act No. III of 1887			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. VII of 1873, Salt Act			3	...	3	...	3	4	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. VI of 1878, Treasure Trove			9	2	11	3	9	34	34	...	1	...	32	...	1	
	Act No. XIX of 1838, Coasting Vessel (India)			16	...	16	...	16	17	17	...	6	...	11	...	...	
	Act No. X of 1887 (India)			1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. VIII of 1866, Sale of Poisons (Bombay)			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. III of 1875, Tolls on Roads (Bombay)			5	...	5	...	5	7	7	1	3	...	3	...	...	
	Act No. VIII of 1878, Sea Customs Act (India)			1	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. X of 1889, Port (India)			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. VI of 1890 (Bombay)			1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Act No. XVII of 1879, Deccan Agriculturists' Relief			56	1	57	1	53	61	64	9	51	...	3	...	1	
	Act No. XII of 1827			9	...	9	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	
	Act No. IV of 1862, Markets and Fairs			1	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act No. XV of 1867, Printing Press			2	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	
	Act No. XII of 1875, Ports and Port Dues Act			15	...	15	...	15	15	15	..	...	...	15	...	...	
		Total ...	10,803·5	29,792	136	29,928	169	27,145	34,564	*l* 29,634	4,106	6,777	2	16,665	1	260	*l* 177 did not appear before the Court.
		Grand Total ...	51,566·6	74,124	553	74,707	1,390	68,482	129,143	*m* 122,445	31,125	65,740	106	24,631	81	1,220	*m* 458 do.

By order,

A. R. MAIDMENT, Personal Assistant,

For Inspector-General of Police.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT B.

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for the whole Presidency for 1890.

Description of Crime	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.													Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
SIND.																											
KARA'CHI, HYDERABAD, THAR AND PA'RKAR, SHIKA'RPUR AND UPPER SIND FRONTIER.																											
Nil.																											
NORTHERN DIVISION.																											
AHMEDABAD, KAIRA, PANCH MAHA'LS, BROACH, SURAT AND THA'NA.																											
Nil.																											
CENTRAL DIVISION.																											
AHMEDNAGAR, KHA'NDESH, NA'SIK, POONA, SA'TA'RA AND SHOLA'PUR.																											
Nil.																											
SOUTHERN DIVISION.																											
BELGAUM, BIJA'PUR.																											
Nil.																											
DHA'RWA'R.																											
Thuggee ... By strangulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	
Thuggee ... By poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	
Dacoity on land	6	3	2	7	197	32	32	..	..	32	165	17	..	..	32	17	..	32	2	..	..	1,176	....	10,346 4 0	429 0 0	..	50 7 9	
Dacoity on water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	

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STATEMENT

Showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.												
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3) (2).	Other expenses of Column 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 12, 14 and 15.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 12 to 18.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Sind.												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi ...		2	6	200	182	1,014	26	1,430	...	...	...	13,381	2,859	7,252	65,087	1,54,154	14,227	253·25	105·20	24,289	2,81,249	2,77,185	4,064
Hyderabad ...		2	4	165	107	655	...	933	2	13	...	12,272	2,400	3,466	43,649	96,642	3,213	291·2·9	145·343	14,321	1,75,963	1,75,963	...
Thar and Párkar ...		...	1	106	288	171	...	566	...	...	...	...	...	3,983	35,113	88,689	275	252	84	7,827	1,35,887	1,35,887	...
Shikárpur ...		2	5	185	139	784	...	1,115	...	...	...	8,931	2,191	5,204	51,483	1,08,014	2,924	259·77	91·72	8,978	1,87,725	1,87,725	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...		1	1	40	72	141	...	255	...	...	...	8,074	1,620	2,080	12,762	36,090	1,561	300·8	102·3	4,312	66,499	66,499	...
Total ...		7	17	696	788	2,765	26	4,299	2	13	...	42,658	9,070	21,985	2,90,094	4,83,589	22,200	...	...	59,727	8,47,323	8,43,259	4,064
Northern Division.																							
Ahmedabad ...		2	3	231	93	864	...	1,193	...	...	...	6,117	1,878	3,602	56,503	1,12,524	2,079	326·4	95·09	2,200	1,84,903	1,84,903	...
Kaira		1	1	141	28	537	...	708	...	...	...	7,260	1,760	2,559	34,184	60,393	2,703	330·1	94·8	7,901	1,17,360	1,17,360	...
Panch Mahál ...		2	2	110	35	636	...	785	...	...	...	3,707	1,409	3,358	25,938	68,441	2,664	352·57	88·20	4,494	1,10,011	1,10,011	...
Broach		1	2	77	22	326	...	428	...	...	...	9,258	1,800	3,069	22,391	39,469	1,380	30·5	100	4,572	81,939	81,939	...
Surat		1	2	141	26	590	...	760	...	20	...	8,400	1,800	2,650	36,626	67,456	4,626	283·65	102·17	10,087	1,31,645	1,29,843	1,802
Thána		2	2	148	...	690	...	842	...	...	...	9,402	3,040	3,708	34,934	65,790	2,338	...	95·34	17,201	1,36,413	1,36,413	...
Total ...		9	12	848	204	3,643	...	4,716	...	20	...	44,144	11,687	18,946	2,10,576	4,14,673	15,790	...	...	46,455	7,62,271	7,60,469	1,802
Central Division.																							
Ahmednagar ...		2	2	118	26	558	...	706	3	17	...	9,000	1,835	2,604	32,490	62,226	3,335	356·4	94·15	7,063	1,18,553	1,16,219	2,334
Khándesh ...		3	3	278	70	1,354	...	1,708	...	3	...	13,182	3,969	7,622	61,750	1,30,243	25,602	109·9	89·2	31,922	2,74,290	2,73,859	431
Násik		1	2	134	29	607	...	773	...	...	...	9,350	1,800	3,072	35,813	65,331	2,160	286·$\frac{77}{248}$	93·$\frac{8}{507}$	19,722	1,37,248	1,37,248	...
Poona		2	3	193	24	916	...	1,138	...	...	...	10,200	1,945	4,165	52,528	96,994	2,697	337·08	97·05	14,688	1,83,217	1,83,217	...
Sátára		1	2	180	16	782	...	981	...	...	...	8,244	1,830	3,624	42,215	71,362	4,605	324·9	89·5	8,797	1,40,677	1,40,317	360
Sholápur ...		1	1	102	15	454	...	573	...	...	...	5,732	1,800	2,362	24,383	47,156	1,135	353	92	8,745	91,313	91,313	...
Total ...		10	13	1,005	180	4,671	...	5,879	3	20	...	55,708	13,179	23,449	2,49,179	4,73,312	39,534	...	...	90,937	9,45,298	9,42,173	3,125
Southern Division.																							
Belgaum ...		1	2	122	14	571	...	710	2	17	...	10,106	1,800	2,599	31,403	57,731	6,491	313	93·4	6,325	1,16,455	1,14,125	2,330
Bijápur		1	1	106	23	524	...	655	...	...	...	8,237	1,800	3,648	25,800	51,208	6,180	116	92	10,341	1,07,214	1,07,214	...
Dhárwár ...		1	2	136	22	683	...	844	...	...	...	8,179	1,800	2,938	33,360	66,610	4,892	290	88	11,614	1,29,393	1,29,393	...
Kánara		1	2	110	...	611	...	724	...	...	...	5,843	1,800	2,973	27,639	54,961	3,847	...	89·78	12,163	1,09,126	1,09,126	...
Kolába		1	1	81	...	377	...	460	...	...	...	5,278	1,800	2,576	18,908	35,800	1,277	...	94·96	2,792	68,431	68,431	...
Ratnágiri ...		1	2	134	...	683	...	820	...	...	...	6,615	1,800	2,704	31,047	58,942	3,565	...	88·	10,016	1,14,689	1,14,689	...
Total ...		6	10	689	59	3,449	...	4,213	2	17	...	44,258	10,800	17,438	1,68,157	3,75,152	26,252	...	...	53,251	6,45,308	6,42,978	2,330
Bombay Presidency	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1	32	52	3,238	1,231	14,528	26	19,107	7	70	...	1,86,768	44,736	81,813	8,36,006	16,96,726	1,03,776	...	...	2,50,370	32,00,200	31,88,879	11,321

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay.

(2) Column 13 includes local and personal, but not travelling, allowances.

(3) Column 15 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.

(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance.

D.

and Employment of Police for 1890.

Distribution of Force.												Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men).						Proportion of the Police on Station Duties (Officers and Men).							
In District.												To Area (6).			To Population (7).			To Area.			To Population.				
Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or Escort to Prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In (Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (Columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on Station duties (columns 27 and 28).
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.																		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
2	20	125	700	31	215	158	935	327	8	14,115	478,688	9·87	9·84	·34	334·74	270·89	63·85	17·1	17·05	20	580·22	469·53	110·68	1,689	2.04
3	20	112	452	28	166	143	638	135	15	9,052	754,624	9·70	11·33	9·64	808·81	882·68	372·21	16·05	16·03	9·6	1,337·98	1,248·89	372·22	2,976	5
12	67	88	301	12	91	107	459	...	...	12,729	203,340	22·49	...	...	359·25	...	...	33·14	...	...	529·88	...	...	580	1·51
3	19	139	529	23	196	165	744	204	...	9,629	822,178	8·63	8·62	68·10	737·37	653·70	83·67	14·41	14·38	37·80	1,230·80	1,091·13	139·66	3,189	4·77
1	3	22	107	1	35	24	145	68	22	2,545	*144,181	10·01	10·003	63·5	567·64	521·003	46·63	19·72	19·69	32·25	1,117·68	1,025·85	91·82	688	4·94
21	129	481	2,089	95	703	597	2,921	729	45	48,070	2,403,011	11·1	...	...	558	...	...	18·7	...	...	935	...	...	9,072	4·30
...	...	114	366	32	240	146	606	435	4	3,821	856,324	3·2	2·3	36·5	717·7	557·16	193·5	7·9	14·9	20·51	1,784	1,406	445	2,514	5·23
2	8	109	397	19	87	130	492	85	...	1,609	804,800	2·27	2·25	49	1,136·7	964·6	172	3·2	3·17	34·6	1,603·1	1,360·5	242·63	1,267	2·52
8	21	64	368	36	256	108	645	30	...	1,588	255,479	2·02	2·02	2·54	326	286	40	3·67	3·67	1·40	591	519	72	408	0·94
1	8	13	0	51	207	65	265	97	...	1,453	326,930	3·39	4·17	45	763	614	149	23·06	...	...	5,189	4,171	1,017	654	10·384
...	...	38	138	72	320	105	458	196	...	1,662	614,198	2·18	2·17	132	808	637	170	9·71	9·68	29	3,591	2,832	760	912	5·38
...	...	141	625	9	65	150	690	...	...	3,925	807,367	4·67	4·64	34·49	958·86	851·73	107·13	5·13	5·1	31·38	1,054·013	936·24	117·76	3,609	4·71
11	37	474	1,944	219	1,175	704	3,156	843	4	14,068	3,065,098	2·9	...	...	777	...	...	5·7	...	...	1,511	...	...	9,364	3·8
1	4	64	221	32	211	97	436	156	15	6,666	751,228	9·44	9·1	3·2	1,064·06	964·9	99·1	23·38	22·61	1·2	2,685·8	2,390·27	245·6	604	2·1
6	24	180	717	85	690	271	1,431	3	...	9,944	1,237,231	5·82	...	...	724·3	...	...	11·08	...	...	1,379	...	...	2,137	3·80
1	3	113	493	13	78	127	574	51	20	5,940	781,206	7·68	7·68	·006	1,010·61	960·57	77·25	9·7	9·7	·008	1,286·9	1,118·81	98·41	1,309	2·15
...	...	116	520	11	74	127	594	247	168	5,369	901,828	4·71	4·70	95	792	683	109	8·4	8·4	53	1,415	1,220	195	2,244	3·52
1	3	126	564	37	172	164	739	77	...	4,988	1,092,350	5·0	4·98	9·83	1,082·92	962·53	120·38	7·22	7·08	6·91	1,539	1,368	171	1,277	1·8
1	3	71	313	16	76	88	392	72	20	4,521	582,487	7·99	7·9	286	1,018·33	833·3	184·9	11·77	9·4	238	1,516·89	1,001·4	222·2	1,071	2·78
10	37	670	2,828	194	1,301	874	4,166	606	223	37,428	5,816,330	6·3	...	...	904	...	...	10	...	...	1,519	...	...	8,642	2·4
1	3	97	429	12	93	110	525	55	19	4,656	864,014	6·56	6·56	·002	1,218·6	1,129·8	88·8	8·3	8 8	·004	1,642·6	1,506·7	120·2	1,211	2·3
3	13	66	276	28	205	97	494	63	...	5,695	638,493	8·7	9·6	·05	976·4	1,052·2	264·1	16·8	16·8	·05	1,872·4	1,839·9	264·1	1,027	3·01
1	13	71	214	46	347	118	574	151	...	4,535	882,907	5·37	5·36	140·6	1,046	876	169	15·9	15·8	47·5	3,097	2,594	503	1,109	3·89
2	7	37	150	66	399	105	556	62	...	3,910	421,840	5·4	5·37	31·43	582·65	534·68	48·77	20·9	20·78	8·13	2,255·82	2,067·26	188·56	592	3·16
1	6	71	300	10	71	82	377	...	...	1,803	482,830	3·91	4·33	2·45	1,049	1,031	1,202	4·35	5·53	2·45	1,301	1,316	1,202	523	1·41
2	7	85	271	44	328	131	601	87	...	3,922	997,090	4·7	4·7	·06	1,217	1,132	85	11	11	·15	2,800	2,604	196	843	2·3
10	49	427	1,640	206	1,438	643	3,127	418	19	24,521	4,287,174	5·8	...	...	1,017	...	...	11	...	...	2,074	...	...	5,305	2·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	252	2,052	8,501	714	4,617	2,818	13,370	2,596	291	124,087	15,671,613	6·4	...	...	720	...	...	12	...	..	1,485	...	...	32,383	3·07

(5) A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
(6) Columns 38 and 39, *i. e.*, in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns so many policemen to one square mile.
(7) Columns 40 to 42, one policeman to so many of the population. Annas and pies to be omitted from all totals contained in this statement.
* The figures as to area and population are those given in the revenue administration report of the district.

By order,
E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
For Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for 1890.

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.												Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Remarks.		
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.																													
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write		Number of Police under instruction during the year.															
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By Resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
Sind.																																						
Karáchi	206	1,222	613	311	504	3	24	21	122	2	12	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	96	110	..	..	163	724	534	3	1	77	27	28	2	13	19·6	·91	7 vacancies.		
Hyderabad	169	762	387	468	76	1	29	23	64	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	14	6	6	74	105	..	..	126	387	418	4	..	91	30	4	9	11	25·13	1·18			
Thar and Párkar ..	197	459	524	22	20	1	13	2	40	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	46	270	234	5	..	19	14	..	1	9	21·02	1·59	16	do.			
Shikárpur, ...	190	923	421	675	..	..	29	58	146	..	5	..	..	..	11	..	8	2	3	110	197	..	129	106	587	428	11	..	53	29	15	4	16	70·53	1·43	42	do.	17 men have no weapons of any kind.
Upper Sind Frontier .	41	213	92	157	..	..	6	15	31	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	17	30	..	25	40	133	74	1	..	25	6	..	..	5	8·66	1·96	7	do.	5 do.
Total ..	713	3,579	2,037	1,633	600	5	101	119	403	2	32	..	..	1	12	1	37	9	15	335	464	..	154	481	2,051	1,688	29	1	265	106	47	16	54	..	1·23	72		
Northern Division.																																						
Ahmedabad	232	959	442	749	..	1	18	45	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	11	210	580	..	43	93	365	715	16	4	18	19	2	2	39	23·9	3·2	18	do.	
Kaira	142	565	289	418	..	..	10	15	26	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	33	96	202	..	39	51	276	359	17	2	11	10	..	..	17	19·8	2·4	21	do.	
Panch Mahás	112	671	517	266	..	2	7	23	80	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	59	101	31	232	92	402	279	17	3	23	9	7	3	13	81·35	1·66	10	do.	
Broach	79	348	181	246	..	..	3	8	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	9	66	130	..	35	34	245	144	17	..	7	3	4	..	6	50·11	1·40	4	do.	
Surat	143	616	284	475	..	..	16	12	58	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	120	315	..	51	65	329	350	15	1	28	16	10	..	7	36·75	·09	15	do.	
Thána	150	690	355	485	..	1	18	27	31	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	45	92	260	4	71	80	405	345	17	..	19	19	8	..	16	39·76	1·9	10	do.	
Total ..	858	3,849	2,068	2,639	..	4	72	130	403	..	16	..	..	..	1	1	19	10	100	643	1,588	35	471	415	2,022	2,192	99	10	106	76	31	5	98	..	2·08	78		
Central Division.																																						
Ahmednagar	120	584	332	201	171	..	5	15	66	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	102	285	..	110	52	294	358	16	..	13	5	6	..	10	37·7	1·4			
Khándesh	281	1,424	763	694	177	2	33	16	280	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	9	160	298	..	74	183	725	775	55	..	31	35	1	7	37	28·5	2·1	22	do.	71 men have no weapons of any kind.
Násik	137	635	262	510	..	3	16	32	121	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	119	295	..	15	42	345	380	17	..	15	19	..	..	5	30·7	·64	5	do.	
Poona	196	940	341	349	446	1	17	23	134	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	23	11	125	328	17	305	103	419	613	43	1	25	18	5	..	9	45·59	·07	1	do.	
Sátára	182	798	642	288	..	1	2	7	75	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	139	374	32	190	47	235	698	23	..	1	3	..	..	20	21·9	2·03			56 men have no weapons of any kind.
Sholápur	103	469	248	199	125	1	10	37	70	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	50	17	76	169	23	115	43	223	306	21	..	6	11	..	..	5	22·5	·87			
Total ..	1,019	4,850	2,588	2,241	919	8	83	130	746	..	26	..	..	..	..	2	10	107	39	721	1,749	72	809	470	2,241	3,130	175	1	91	91	12	7	86	..	1·46	28		
Southern Division.																																						
Belgaum	124	585	385	43	281	..	15	49	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	30	108	248	9	128	55	389	263	10	..	14	15	..	..	12	14·5	1·6	2	do.	
Bijápur	107	547	400	86	168	..	6	4	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	63	105	11	135	32	240	378	2	1	6	6	..	..	9	10·2	1·7	4	do.	
Dhárwár	138	705	410	433	..	1	12	13	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	101	250	3	18	58	330	450	10	..	18	13	11	1	5	24·6	·36	5	do.	
Kánara	112	611	498	225	..	..	5	9	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	86	237	12	117	39	294	330	10	..	8	5	3	..	11	52·55	1·52	60	do.	
Kolába	82	377	156	303	..	..	2	14	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	47	64	151	..	55	17	215	201	2	2	6	2	..	..	4	15·46	·87	26	do.	
Ratnágiri	136	683	337	27	455	..	1	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	108	318	..	62	52	268	473	7	..	..	1	..	..	9	8·3	1·09	26	do.	
Total ..	699	3,508	2,186	1,117	904	1	41	99	219	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	166	530	1,309	35	515	253	1,736	2,095	41	3	52	42	14	1	50	..	1·18	123		
Grand Total ..	3,289	15,786	8,879	7,630	2,423	18	297	478	1,771	2	75	..	..	1	13	4	74	134	320	2,229	5,110	142	1,949	1,619	8,050	9,105	344	15	514	315	104	29	288	..	1·509	301		

Note.—This statement does not refer to Assistant District Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

By order,
E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
For Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT F.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police for 1890.

District.	RACE.											RELIGION OR CASTE.																														Grand Total, Officers and Men.	Remarks.
												Officers.															Men.																
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.				Hindus.											Other Religions.		Hindus.										Other Religions.								
	District or Assistant District Superintendents		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.																																		
	Military or Covenanted, Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brâhmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhâs.	Sikhs.	Lingâyats.	Jains.	Marâthâs.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other castes.	Pârsis.	Jews.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brâhmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhâs.	Sikhs.	Lingâyats.	Jains.	Marâthâs.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Hindus of all other castes.	Pârsis.	Jews.		
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Sind.																																										
Karáchi	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	193	1,218	8	131	12	...	..	2	...	...	14	2	...	34	1	...	...	817	75	3	...	5	...	...	139	14	...	165	...	...	1,422	8 vacancies.
Hyderabad	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	165	762	2	114	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	43	...	1	...	643	44	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	73	...	...	933	
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	105	444	...	65	4	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	327	36	42	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	29	...	...	550	16 do.
Shikárpur	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	184	882	2	141	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	689	55	11	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	1,073	42 do.
Upper Sind Frontier... ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	206	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	196	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	248	7 do.
Total ...	...	6	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	687	3,512	13	488	37	8	...	4	...	...	16	2	...	144	1	1	...	2,062	210	56	1	21	...	...	151	14	2	395	...	...	4,226	
Northern Division.																																										
Ahmedabad	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	228	942	5	101	17	7	...	...	...	...	13	2	45	38	...	5	3	452	57	36	...	...	...	...	42	73	200	74	...	5	1,175	18 do.
Kaira	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	139	546	1	83	13	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	11	13	1	...	...	290	11	43	...	...	...	...	23	...	136	42	1	...	687	21 do.
Panch Mahâls	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	110	660	1	35	17	7	...	...	...	...	23	19	5	6	...	...	1	174	66	14	...	...	...	...	104	215	17	70	...	...	774	11 do.
Broach	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	76	345	2	40	9	4	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	6	3	...	...	162	27	23	...	...	...	...	78	8	4	42	1	...	420	4 do.
Surat	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	140	602	1	55	14	13	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	19	7	...	...	283	48	40	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	84	1	...	745	15 do.
Thána	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	146	682	2	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	5	72	1	1	1	25	30	1	...	...	...	...	264	...	23	336	...	2	832	10 do.
Total ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	10	839	3,777	12	323	87	35	...	...	...	...	137	21	67	159	12	6	5	1,386	239	157	...	...	...	...	657	296	380	648	3	7	4,637	
Central Division.																																										
Ahmednagar	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	118	584	6	46	16	10	...	...	3	...	32	...	1	14	...	...	4	286	5	30	...	...	...	...	130	15	11	103	...	...	706	
Khándesh	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	271	1,407	6	119	54	...	...	...	...	...	10	49	1	37	...	...	11	600	75	1	...	...	...	...	35	539	2	144	...	...	1,683	23 do.
Násik	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	135	630	1	51	17	...	...	...	...	...	39	7	2	21	...	...	1	252	16	...	..	...	...	...	100	89	36	76	...	...	768	5 do.
Poona	1	1	1	...	4	...	1	5	1	...	1	183	939	13	54	13	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	15	1	2	1	218	34	...	...	...	...	...	530	...	14	142	...	...	1,137	1 do.
Sátára	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	180	798	1	59	12	5	...	...	1	...	100	...	1	4	...	...	1	244	11	16	...	...	3	...	487	...	...	32	...	4	981	
Sholápur	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	102	469	1	33	15	16	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	9	...	...	...	206	12	45	...	...	...	1	136	...	...	69	...	...	573	
Total ...	2	7	1	...	4	...	2	5	1	...	10	989	4,817	28	356	127	31	...	...	4	...	311	56	5	100	1	2	18	1,806	153	92	...	...	3	1	1,478	643	63	566	...	4	5,848	
Southern Division.																																										
Belgaum	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	121	582	2	41	13	6	...	...	15	2	33	...	...	12	1	...	2	217	34	12	...	...	30	1	244	...	...	43	...	...	708	2 do.
Dhárwár	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	135	701	2	68	10	10	...	...	10	...	33	...	...	5	...	...	3	354	20	32	...	...	56	...	189	...	...	47	...	...	839	5 do.
Bijápur	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	104	545	...	56	9	6	...	...	3	1	20	...	...	11	...	...	...	335	20	14	...	...	18	1	106	...	...	51	...	...	651	4 do.
Kánara	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	106	555	9	48	12	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	8	...	...	44	193	18	3	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	98	...	...	661	60 do.
Kolába	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	78	354	1	1	8	...	...	.	...	...	48	...	...	22	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	287	...	...	58	...	...	434	26 do.
Ratnágiri	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	133	658	1	12	2	1	..	...	...	...	60	...	...	54	...	...	3	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	408	...	...	203	...	...	794	26 do.
Total ...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	10	677	3,395	15	226	54	23	...	...	28	3	232	...	...	112	1	...	52	1,148	101	61	...	...	104	2	1,428	...	...	500	...	...	4,090	
Grand Total ...	2	26	4	4	5	...	4	6	2	1	44	3,192	15,518	68	1,393	305	97	...	4	32	3	696	79	72	515	15	9	75	7,002	703	366	1	21	107	3	3,714	953	445	2,109	3	11	18,801	

By order,

E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,

For Inspector-General of Police.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												Remarks.
	Police Cases or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.						
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Column 2.	Column 3.																								
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	1	3	4	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	6	2	2	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	
3. Dacoities	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	
4. Robberies	...	20	20	...	11	9	7	1	6	5	2	1	...	1	...	8	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	4	2	10	9	7	
5. Thefts	*85	980	1,065	24	268	712	737	304	433	418	36	15	5	10	10	747	428	*27	652	679	50	616	526	13	150	148	109	802	764	635	*3 cases and 4 men transferred to head "Receiving stolen property."
6. Receiving stolen property.	†10	118	128	4	45	73	71	6	65	49	8	...	...	...	...	71	49	†9	110	119	14	100	57	5	5	5	4	115	105	61	† Do. do. from thefts.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	
Class I	4	38	42	3	19	19	17	2	15	13	3	14	7	7	2	24	15	9	93	102	...	81	45	21	103	103	16	196	184	61	
,, II	‡11	79	90	3	40	39	36	6	30	25	11	13	6	7	5	43	30	‡9	76	85	8	53	33	24	36	35	8	112	88	41	‡1 case and 1 man transferred from Class V.
,, III	§12	176	188	5	37	139	130	26	104	96	16	11	6	5	1	135	97	1	159	160	7	147	122	6	65	63	26	224	210	148	§3 cases transferred from Class V.
,, IV	1	11	12	1	9	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	12	12	1	11	2	...	1	1	...	13	12	2	
,, V	¶96	1,102	1,198	29	337	765	795	318	477	444	37	28	12	16	13	811	457	¶35	725	760	63	678	542	19	190	188	132	915	866	674	¶See remarks against Classes II and III. hence decrease.
Total ...	124	1,406	1,530	41	442	964	980	353	627	579	67	68	33	35	21	1,015	600	54	1,065	1,119	79	970	744	70	406	401	182	1,471	1,371	926	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	4	579	583	...	29	550	553	4	549	529	1	29	1	28	28	581	557	5	651	656	6	649	604	1	45	45	40	696	694	644	
Grand Total ...	128	1,985	2,113	41	471	1,514	1,533	357	1,176	1,108	68	97	34	63	49	1,596	1,157	59	1,716	1,775	85	1,619	1,348	71	451	446	222	2,167	2,065	1,570	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) Criminal Procedure Code	...	2	...	2
Compounded	...	3	...	3
Turned out non-cognizable	...	14	...	24
Declared maliciously false	4	74	4	74
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	37	349	37	368
	41	442	41	471

Percentages, Karáchi.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicten to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	100·	100·	100·	100·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100·	100·	100·	100·
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	71·42	83·33	100·	100·
5. Thefts	56·71	96·53	78·97	85·38
6. Receiving stolen property ...	69·01	75·38	50·	57·
Abetments	.....	.....	... ..	.....
Class I	76·47	86·66	55·55	55·55
,, II	69·44	83·33	54·09	62·26
,, III	73·84	92·3	79·22	82·99
,, IV	50.	100·	16·66	18·18
,, V	55·84	93·08	73·14	79·94
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	59·09	92·34	70·92	76·7
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	95·66	96·35	92·21	93·06
Grand Total ...	72·27	94·21	79·1	83·26

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number oi cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
*14,132	35,313	49,445	27,468	55·55	68	753	821	560	68·2	5,917

* Exclusive of the sum of Rs. 2,498 involved in 23 pending cases of previous years excluded in 1890.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Hyderabad, 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.											Remarks.
	Police Cases or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.						
	Pending from previous years, when in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minute* 5 (*b*).)	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police, (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Column 2.	Column 3.																								
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	1	24	25	...	7	17	15	1	13	8	3	...	...	...	...	15	8	...	41	41	1	35	9	4	1	1	...	42	36	9	1 case, in which 1 man was concerned, ended by the death of accused.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	3	9	12	1	1	8	8	1	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	8	4	1	15	16	4	9	4	3	...	...	...	15	9	4	
3. Dacoities...	3	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	76	84	19	63	27	1	...	...	...	76	63	27	1 man escaped.
4. Robberies	1	20	21	...	12	9	9	...	9	8	1	5	3	2	...	13	8	2	30	32	4	28	18	...	7	7	...	37	35	18	
5. Thefts	250	2,127	2,377	81	923	1,204	1,254	463	791	732	119	129	46	33	22	1,337	754	58	1,388	1,446	122	1,241	937	82	244	244	58	1,632	1,485	995	1 man escaped.
6. Receiving stolen property ...	11	90	101	2	44	46	53	2	51	41	2	2	1	1	1	54	42	7	102	109	15	94	56	...	6	6	3	108	100	59	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I.	12	44	56	...	16	28	38	4	34	31	2	57	12	45	21	83	52	26	131	157	5	151	81	1	303	303	57	434	454	138	
,, II.	18	270	288	7	160	110	101	7	92	77	20	41	7	34	11	135	88	20	301	321	60	242	118	17	99	99	24	400	341	142	2 cases, in which 2 men were concerned ended by death of accused. 2 men escaped.
,, III.	69	542	611	17	192	350	371	204	167	150	31	30	11	19	3	390	153	23	380	403	42	340	221	19	61	61	9	441	401	230	
,, IV.	1	6	7	...	5	1	2	...	2	2	...	3	1	2	...	4	2	...	9	9	5	4	2	...	9	9	...	18	13	2	
,, V.	240	2,113	2,353	88	963	1,150	1,200	376	823	756	102	191	64	127	30	1,327	786	62	1,458	1,520	167	1,284	966	68	376	376	68	1,834	1,660	1,034	1 case, in which 1 man was concerned, ended by the escape of accused.
Total ...	340	2,975	3,315	112	1,336	1,639	1,712	591	1,118	1,016	155	322	95	227	65	1,939	1,081	131	2,279	2,410	279	2,021	1,388	105	848	848	158	3,127	2,869	1,546	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI.	29	611	640	8	182	429	428	7	421	393	22	93	3	90	85	518	478	23	493	516	17	478	405	21	108	108	93	601	586	498	
Grand Total ...	369	3,586	3,955	120	1,518	2,068	2,140	598	1,539	1,409	177	415	98	317	150	2,457	1,559	154	2,772	2,926	296	2,499	1,793	126	956	956	251	3,728	3,455	2,044	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	...	13	...	13
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	32	...	32
Turned out non-cognizable	3	32	3	160
Declared maliciously false	21	253	21	256
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	88	1,006	96	1,057
Total ...	112	1,336	120	1,518

NOTE.—The difference between the figures in column 2 of this statement and those in column 10 of the statement for the last year is due to the inclusion in the the former of 187 undetected cases of previous years detected and brought to trial during the year, as also to the transfer of cases to the head of offence under which convictions were obtained.

2. The difference between the figures in column 18 of this statement and those in column 23 of the statement for the last year is owing to the transfer of persons to the head of offence under which convictions were obtained, as also to the omission of 9 persons convicted of non-cognizable offences.

Percentages, Hyderabad.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	53·33	61·54	24·32	25·71
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	50·	57·14	30·77	44·44
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	32·53	42·86
4. Robberies	88·89	88·89	56·25	64·29
5. Thefts	58·37	92·54	68·70	75·50
6. Receiving stolen property ...	77·36	80·39	51·38	59·57
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	81·58	91·18	51·92	53·64
„ II.	76·23	83·70	38·82	48·76
„ III.	40·43	89·82	57·55	65·
„ IV.	100·	100·	22·22	50·
„ V.	63·	91·86	66·53	75·23
Total for Indian Penal Code cases.	59·34	90·88	60·22	68·68
Class VI.—Offences under other laws...	91·82	93·35	81·82	84·78
Grand Total ...	65·84	91·55	64·04	71·75

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
28,816	67,581	96,397	38,764	40·21	73	1,162	1,235	819	66·32	4,639

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Thar and Párkar, 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.															PERSONS.													REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported with in the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
				Column 2.	Column 3.																								
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	(*a*)..	5	5	..	1	4	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	(*e*)..	12	12	..	6	2	6	..	..	..	12	6	2	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
3. Dacoities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Robberies	1	11	12	1	8	3	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	
5. Thefts	28	288	316	2	..	288	(*b*)298	84	213	172	16	11	..	11	6	309	178	16	298	314	5	301	238	8	4	4	2	302	305	230	Details of Excluded Cases.
6. Receiving stolen property	4	25	29	..	3	22	26	..	26	20	..	2	..	2	1	28	21	5	33	38	3	35	23	..	5	5	2	33	40	25	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I	3	15	18	.	9	6	9	1	8	6	..	14	8	6	4	15	10	..	17	17	..	17	5	..	48	48	5	65	65	10	
„ II	3	38	41	1	24	14	9	..	9	8	7	4	2	2	1	11	9	1	37	38	1	28	9	9	6	6	1	43	34	10	
„ III	6	39	45	3	12	27	26	14	12	9	4	3	..	3	..	29	9	..	21	21	2	18	15	1	18	18	..	39	36	15	
„ IV	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	2	2	..	8	8	..	
„ V	44	497	541	6	155	342	(*c*)349	77	270	217	31	34	7	27	12	376	229	22	405	427	19	398	282	10	68	68	21	473	466	303	
Total ..	56	591	647	10	202	389	393	92	299	240	42	56	17	(*d*)39	17	432	257	23	486	509	22	467	311	20	142	142	27	628	609	338	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	1	74	75	1	10	64	63	1	62	62	1	4	..	4	4	67	66	2	70	72	..	72	64	..	6	6	5	76	78	69	
Grand Total ..	57	665	722	11	212	453	456	93	361	302	43	60	17	43	21	499	323	25	556	581	22	539	375	20	148	148	32	704	687	407	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	1	..	1
Compounded	1	7	1	7
Turned out non-cognizable	..	15	..	15
Declared maliciously false	..	42	..	44
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	9	137	10	145
	10	202	11	212

(*a*) The difference between the figures in column 2 of this statement and those in column 10 of the statement for the last year is due to the transfer of cases to the head of offence under which convictions were obtained, as also to the inclusion, in the former, of 12 undetected cases of previous years detected in 1890.

(*b*) Includes 1 case ended by the escape of the accused. (*c*) Includes 1 case ended by the escape and 1 by the death of the accused. (*d*) Includes 1 case falling under Class V stopped by the death of the accused.

(*e*) The difference between figures in column 18 and column 23 of last year's statement is due to the transfer of persons to the head of offence under which convictions were obtained during the year under report.

Percentages, Thar and Párkar.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	100·	100·	33·33	33·33
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·	100·	100·	100·
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100·	100·	100·	100·
5. Thefts	57·71	80·75	74·50	75·74
6. Receiving stolen property ...	76·92	76·92	60·52	65·71
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	66·66	75·	29·41	29·41
„ II	88·88	88·88	31·03	32·14
„ III	34·61	75·	75·	83·33
„ IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	62·17	80·37	67·62	70·85
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	61·06	80·26	63·59	66·59
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	98·41	100·	88·88	88·88
Grand Total ...	66·22	83·65	66·84	69·57

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
2,517	18,783	21,300	11,896	55·85	35	324	359	253	70·47	769

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Shikárpur, 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.					
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.																									
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	4	23	27	1	5	18	18	5	13	8	3	...	...	...	...	18	8	4	20	24	4	15	10	5	...	...	...	20	15	10	The difference in column 2 as compared with column 10 of the previous year's statement with regard to each class and specified offence separately is due to some cases having been transferred from one head to another, while the increase 92 in the total of Indian Penal Code cases pending from 1889 is due to the fact that 2 cases which were classed as "not brought to trial" during 1889 were detected and brought to trial during 1890.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	3	8	11	1	1	7	7	...	7	7	2	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	11	13	1	10	7	2	...	...	...	11	10	7	
3. Dacoities	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	
4. Robberies ...	2	30	32	...	11	19	20	8	12	6	1	...	...	...	...	20	6	2	34	36	1	34	7	1	3	3	1	37	37	8	
5. Thefts	267	1,937	2,204	53	526	1,411	1,494	889	603	541	131	80	38	42	28	1,536	569	77	1,145	1,222	89	1,062	692	68	164	164	41	1,309	1,226	733	
6. Receiving stolen property ...	17	149	166	13	86	63	59	3	56	52	8	4	...	4	2	63	54	8	168	176	12	160	82	4	8	8	2	176	168	84	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	6	54	60	2	23	31	33	6	27	25	2	98	68	30	19	63	44	21	138	159	9	149	93	...	633	633	95	771	782	188	
,, II	24	208	232	8	96	112	114	17	96	86	14	36	9	27	16	141	102	21	212	233	18	200	120	14	87	87	25	299	287	145	
,, III	61	492	553	10	104	388	390	234	156	133	49	29	13	16	9	406	142	30	323	353	23	300	166	29	118	118	30	441	418	196	
,, IV	2	12	14	2	10	2	2	...	2	2	...	19	16	3	...	5	2	...	33	33	...	33	2	...	77	77	...	110	110	2	
,, V	249	1,931	2,180	63	620	1,311	1,387	803	582	523	110	200	128	72	37	1,459	560	77	1,178	1,255	87	1,110	682	53	476	476	51	1,654	1,586	733	
Total ...	342	2,697	3,039	85	853	1,844	1,926	1,060	863	769	175	382	234	148	81	2,074	850	149	1,884	2,033	137	1,792	1,063	96	1,391	1,391	201	3,275	3,183	1,264	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	66	621	687	11	61	560	600	22	577	539	15	33	10	23	21	623	560	26	714	740	12	721	613	6	71	71	22	785	792	635	
Grand Total ...	408	3,318	3,726	96	914	2,404	2,526	1,082	1,440	1,308	190	415	244	171	102	2,697	1,410	175	2,598	2,773	149	2,513	1,676	102	1,462	1,462	223	4,060	3,975	1,899	

Class I.—1 accused died
,, II.—1 case terminated by the accused having been adjudged lunatic.
,, III.—1 accused died.
,, V.—1 case terminated by the accused (1) having been adjudged lunatic.
1 case terminated by the death of 1 accused.
2 accused escaped.
1 accused died.
,, VI.—1 case terminated by the escape of 1 accused.

Theft,—1 case terminated by the accused (1) having been adjudged lunatic.
1 case terminated by the death of the accused (1)
1 accused died,

The difference in column 18 as compared with column 23 of the previous year's statement with regard to each class and specified offence separately is due to some cases having been transferred from one head to another; while the decrease of 4 in the total is due to 1 accused belonging to Class II and 3 belonging to Class V having been transferred to non-cognizable return.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) C. P. Code ...	...	9	...	9
Compounded	...	23	...	23
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. Code	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable...	3	61	3	62

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Declared maliciously false	27	240	27	244
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	55	520	66	576
Total ...	85	853	96	914

Percentages, Shikárpur.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22
1. Murders	44·44	61·53	52·63	66·66
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100·00	100·00	63·63	70·00
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	30·00	50·00	20·00	20·58
5. Thefts	36·21	89·71	59·96	65·16
6. Receiving stolen property ...	88·13	92·85	47·67	51·25
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	75·75	92·59	58·49	62·41
„ II	75·43	89·52	54·79	60·00
„ III	34·10	85·25	51·23	55·33
„ IV	100·00	100·00	6·06	6·06
„ V	37·70	89·86	56·73	61·44
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	39·92	89·10	54·87	59·31
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	89·83	93·41	83·51	85·02
Grand Total ...	51·78	90·83	62·74	66·69

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous years.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
*16,035 14 3	48,825 8 0	64,861 6 3	25,366 14 2	39·10	216	1,345	1,561	846	54·19	7,092 11 0

*Exclusive of the amount of Rs. 908 involved in pending cases of 1889 excluded in 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												Remarks.
	Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.											Direct Cases or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Col. 2.	Cases excluded from Col. 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	(5) *a*	(5) *b*	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	(*a*)3	8	11	1	2	6	5	...	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	22	24	2	17	7	5	...	...	...	22	17	7	(*a*) Of these 2 cases were of former years which have been brought to trial this year.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1	5	6	...	2	3	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	4	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	3	2	2	(*b*) Of the 2 cases pending at the close of the last year, 1 case was disposed of, and 3 persons were convicted by Magistrate under Section 411, I. P. Code: hence it is not shown in columns 2 and 18 of this statement.
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Robberies... ...	(*b*)1	10	11	...	2	8	7	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	2	(*b*) 1	9	10	...	6	4	4	...	...	...	9	6	4	
5. Thefts	(*c*)13	553	566	8	210	343	345	197	148	130	3	13	11	2	2	347	132	(*c*) 17	323	340	14	324	188	2	8	8	3	331	332	191	(*c*) Of these 4 cases of former years were brought to trial this year; but as 1 case of 1889 and 1 person has been dealt with under Section 452, I. P. Code, instead of under Section 379, the same is not shown in columns 2 and 18 of this statement.
6. Receiving stolen property ...	(*d*)1	45	49	4	22	23	23	1	22	20	...	..	...	...	...	23	20	(*d*) 7	59	66	9	57	29	...	2	2	...	61	59	29	(*d*) Includes 1 case and 3 persons charged with under Section 406, I. P. Code, but subsequently convicted under Section 411, I. P. Code.
				13	238																										
				251																											
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															For the difference of 1 case and 3 persons see remark marked (*b*).
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	9	...	9	9	1	4	2	...	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) Of these 2 cases were of former years which have been brought to trial this year.
Class I	(1)2	14	16	...	6	21	16	2	14	13	8	5	2	3	1	19	14	10	50	60	3	47	21	10	13	13	4	63	60	25	(2) Do. do.
,, II	(2)5	43	49	3	22	21	16	2	14	13	8	5	3	2	2	80	18	(3) 4	45	49	...	44	24	5	3	3	2	48	47	26	(3) 1. Includes 1 case of former years brought to trial this year and also 1 case and 1 person transferred from Class V. (*Vide* also remark marked (*c*)). 2. 1 case and 3 persons have been transferred to Class V.
,, III	(3)4	109	113	1	31	78	78	54	24	16	3	3	3	2	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	11	11	...	14	14	...	(4) Includes 3 cases of former years, and for the remaining difference see above remarks on Class III.
,, IV	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, V	(4)15	534	549	11	222	312	313	157	156	143	3	25	22	3	3	316	146	(4) 23	364	387	26	359	205	2	30	30	4	394	389	209	
Total ...	27	702	729	15	282	420	417	214	203	181	15	42	32	10	6	427	187	37	491	528	29	481	276	18	85	85	16	576	566	292	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	1	82	83	...	20	62	61	1	60	57	2	91	10	81	78	142	135	1	88	89	...	86	69	3	149	149	128	237	235	197	
Grand Total ...	28	784	812	15	302	482	478	215	263	238	17	133	42	91	84	569	322	38	579	617	29	567	345	21	234	234	144	813	801	489	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*)	Column 5 (*b*),	Column 5 (*a*)	Column 5 (*b*)
Compounded	...	7	...	7
Turned out non-cognizable ...	1	32	1	36
Declared maliciously false	2	40	2	42
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ...	12	203	12	217
Total ...	15	282	15	302

Percentages, Upper Sind Frontier.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	80·	80·	36·84	41·17
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100·	100·	100·	100·
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	28·57	66·6	66·6	66 6
5. Thefts	37·66	87·83	55·62	58·02
6. Receiving stolen property ...	86·95	90·90	43·93	50·87
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100·	100·	92·85	92·85
„ II	81·25	92·85	42·	44·68
„ III	20·51	66·6	54·54	54·54
„ IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	45·68	91·6	53·24	57·10
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	43·40	89·16	54·11	57·38
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	93·44	95·	80·23	80·23
Grand Total ...	49·79	90·49	57·88	60·84

Property Stolen and Recovered.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
179	13,737	13,916	6,715	48·25	2	493	405	243	60·	2,573

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ahmedabad, 1890.

CASES.

POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.

Description of Crime.	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from: Col. 2.	Cases excluded from: Col. 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Murders	1	18	19	...	5	13	12	4	8	5	2
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	*a* 4	8	12	1	5	3	M 5	...	4	2	1
3. Dacoities	*b* 1	6	7	...	2	4	5	...	5	3	...
4. Robberies	*c* 7	36	43	...	14	22	23	10	13	8	6
5. Thefts...	*d* 92	1,160	1,252	38	486	674	N 691	213	476	448	37
6. Receiving stolen property.	*e* 13	159	172	5	53	106	106	8	98	88	8
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.											
Abortments	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	*f* 6	43	49	4	26	17	18	...	18	12	1
„ II	*g* 27	232	259	10	103	129	O 120	18	100	68	26
„ III	*h* 46	328	374	18	114	214	P 229	120	106	83	13
„ IV	...	24	24	...	17	7	6	...	6	4	1
„ V	*k* 83	1,208	1,291	34	534	674	Q 679	148	528	488	44
Total	162	1,835	1,997	66	794	1,041	1,052	286	758	655	85
Other Offences.											
Class VI	*l* 6	573	579	3	56	517	R 509	5	503	497	11
Grand Total ...	168	2,408	2,576	69	850	1,558	1,561	291	1,261	1,152	96

DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.

Description of Crime.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.
1	12	13	14	15
1. Murders	...	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	...
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	...	...	...	...
5. Thefts...	15	...	15	10
6. Receiving stolen property.	1	...	1	..
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.				
Abortments	...	...	...	...
Class I	4	...	4	4
„ II	8	...	8	1
„ III	2	...	2	2
„ IV	4	...	4	...
„ V	23	..	23	10
Total	41	...	41	17
Other Offences.				
Class VI	14	...	14	13
Grand Total ...	55	...	55	30

TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.

Description of Crime.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.
1	16	17
1. Murders	12	5
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	5	2
3. Dacoities	5	3
4. Robberies	23	8
5. Thefts...	706	458
6. Receiving stolen property.	107	88
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.		
Abortments	...	...
Class I	22	16
„ II	128	69
„ III	231	85
„ IV	10	4
„ V	702	498
Total	1,093	672
Other Offences.		
Class VI	523	510
Grand Total ...	1,616	1,182

PERSONS.

PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.

Description of Crime.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. Murders	1	27	28	4	21	9	3
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	4	4	M 8	...	6	2	1
3. Dacoities	...	35	35	...	35	11	...
4. Robberies	S 24	53	77	7	65	15	5
5. Thefts...	T 50	1,228	N 1,278	185	1,052	655	37
6. Receiving stolen property.	U 7	249	256	23	223	132	10
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.							
Abortments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	20	252	272	5	261	48	6
„ II	O 389	55	283	117	49	15	15
„ III	P 357	33	313	146	8	3	3
„ IV	...	30	30	5	25	4	...
„ V	27	1,399	Q 1,426	218	1,156	709	49
Total	117	2,357	2,474	316	2,038	1,024	112
Other Offences.							
Class VI	7	775	R 782	22	746	659	13
Grand Total ...	124	3,132	3,256	338	2,784	1,683	125

PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.

Description of Crime.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year	Total number convicted within the year.
1	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Murders	...	...	...	27	21	9
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	4	6	2
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	35	35	11
4. Robberies	...	...	...	53	65	15
5. Thefts...	24	24	15	1,252	1,076	670
6. Receiving stolen property.	1	1	...	250	224	132
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.						
Abortments	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	16	16	15	268	277	63
„ II	15	15	1	387	298	118
„ III	3	3	3	307	316	149
„ IV	5	5	...	35	30	4
„ V	36	36	14	1,435	1,192	723
Total	75	75	33	2,432	2,113	1,057
Other Offences.						
Class VI	31	31	22	806	777	681
Grand Total ...	106	106	55	3,238	2,890	1,738

REMARKS.

Remarks.
31
a Added 1 case of homicide of 1889, brought to trial and disposed of during the year under report.
b Case of 1889 brought to trial and disposed of during the year under report.
c Out of 8 cases pending at the end of the last year, 1 case was disposed of under Section 354, Indian Penal Code: hence only 7 cases are shown in column 2 of the statement.
d Added 2 cases of 1888 and 43 of 1889 brought to trial and disposed of during the year.
e Added 7 cases—1 of 1888 and 6 of 1889—brought to trial and disposed of during the year.
f Added 3 cases of 1889 brought to trial and disposed of during the year.
g Added 14 cases—1 of 1888 and 13 of 1889—brought to trial and disposed of during the year.
h Added 19 cases of 1889 brought to trial and disposed of during the year.
k Added 40 cases—2 of 1888 and 38 of 1889—brought to trial and disposed of during the year.
l Added 3 cases of 1889 brought to trial and disposed of during the year.
m 1 case ended by the escape of accused (1).
n 1 case ended by the death of the accused (2). 1 case ended by the escape of the accused (2).
o 1 case ended by lunacy of accused (1). 1 case ended by escape of accused (1).
p 1 case ended by death of accused (1). 2 cases ended by escape of accused (2).
q 3 cases ended by death of accused (3).
r 1 case ended by lunacy of accused (1).
s Out of 35 persons shown in column 23 of last year's statement, 11, having been convicted under Section 382, Indian Penal Code, have been shown under "thefts" in column 18 of this statement.
t 11 persons under "robbery" and 3 under the heading of Section 328 of Indian Penal Code, having been convicted under Section 382 Indian Penal Code, have been shown under this head.
u The increase of 4 is due to the accused having been convicted under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, though they had stood pending trial under other charges.

Details of Excluded Cases.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	.....	270	.....	273
Compounded	.....	21	.....	21
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	.....	5	.....	5
Turned out non-cognizable	.....	13	.....	13
Declared maliciously false	.....	89	.....	89
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	66	396	69	449
Total ...	66	794	69	850

Percentages, Ahmedabad.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	41·66	62·5	36·	42·86
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	40·	50·	28·57	33·33
3. Dacoities	60·	60·	31·42	31·42
4. Robberies	34·78	61·53	20·83	23·07
5. Thefts...	64·83	94·11	52·78	62·26
6 Receiving stolen property ...	83·01	89·79	53·65	59·19
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	66·66	66·66	18·04	18·38
„ II	56·06	68·	34·41	41·34
„ III	36·24	78·30	41·83	46·64
„ IV	66·66	66·66	13·33	16·
„ V	71·87	92·42	51·48	61·33
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	62·26	86·41	43·35	50·24
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	97·64	98·80	85·69	88·33
Grand Total ...	73·79	91·35	53·75	60·45

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
7,332	60,988	68,320	42,597	62·34	33	746	779	650	83·44	5,082

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Kaira, 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.														REMARKS.	
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.						PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED WITHIN THE YEAR.		
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year,	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.					
				Column 2.	Column 3.																										Column 2.	Columns 21, 22 and 23.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1. Murders	2	15	17	..	3	12	12	6	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	12	4	2	18	20	..	14	6	5	..	..	..	18	14	6	....	1 accused mad-
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1	15	16	..	..	15	15	2	13	11	1	..	..	..	..	15	11	..	28	28	..	27	20	1	..	..	..	28	27	20	....	.. ..
3. Dacoities	1	5	6	..	1	4	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	6	13	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	6	10	..	....	....
4. Robberies	4	21	25	..	7	14	17	2	15	11	1	3	3	..	..	17	11	4	34	38	6	31	20	1	9	9	..	43	40	20	1 case brought to trial which was disposed of as not brought to trial in previous years.	....
5. Thefts..	49	764	813	9	184	580	578	219	359	324	42	4	2	2	2	580	326	22	651	673	40	619	471	14	4	4	2	655	623	473	2 do.	....
6. Receiving stolen property.	9	75	84	5	20	55	59	2	57	54	..	..	..	..	..	59	54	2	106	108	6	102	83	..	3	3	1	109	105	84	4 do.	....
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Class I	2	20	22	1	9	11	12	..	12	12	..	1	1	..	..	12	12	22	115	137	5	132	84	..	..	..	..	115	132	84	....	....
„ II	17	197	214	..	80	117	121	21	100	76	13	2	1	1	1	122	77	18	207	225	8	205	102	11	10	10	3	217	215	105	3 do.	1 accused mad.
„ III	37	393	430	2	51	342	346	241	105	79	31	4	4	..	..	346	79	17	210	227	27	191	110	9	9	9	..	219	200	110	6 do.	....
„ IV	..	5	5	..	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	4	2	2	2	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	1	..	5	5	2	8	8	3	....	....
„ V	34	662	696	12	211	451	451	83	368	339	22	12	9	3	3	454	342	21	688	709	32	665	503	12	29	29	4	717	694	507	6 do.	....
Total ..	90	1,277	1,367	370		922	931	345	586	507	66	23	17	6	6	937	513	73	1,223	1,301	72	1,196	800	32	53	53	9	1,276	1,249	809	15 do.	1 do. ..
Other Offences.																																
Class VI	10	259	269	..	37	222	222	6	216	204	10	9	3	6	5	228	209	7	267	274	2	266	226	6	17	17	7	284	283	233	2 do.	....
Grand Total ..	100	1,536	1,636	407		1,144	1,153	351	802	711	76	32	20	12	11	1,165	722	85	1,490	1,575	74	1,462	1,026	38	70	70	16	1,560	1,532	1,042	17 do.	1 do.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Compounded	....	24	....	24
Turned out non-cognizable	....	22	....	22
Declared maliciously false	....	24	....	26
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	15	285	15	320
	15	355	15	392

Percentages, Kaira.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	33·33	66·66	40·	42·85
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	73·33	84·61	74·07	74·07
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	64·70	73·33	54·05	64·51
5. Thefts...	56·05	90·25	71·47	76·09
6. Receiving stolen property ...	91·52	94·73	76·85	81·37
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100·	100·	61·31	63·63
„ II	62·80	76·	47·66	49·75
„ III	22·83	75·23	50·45	57·59
„ IV	100·	100·	33·33	33·33
„ V	75·16	92·11	72·16	75·63
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	54·45	86·51	63·04	66·88
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	91·89	94·44	84·32	84·96
Grand Total ...	61·66	88·65	66·75	70·17

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
5,767	19,038	24,805	10,635	42·86	52	613	665	499	75·03	2,412

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												
	Police Cases or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of Real Cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.						
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.																									
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	*a* 1	5	6	..	..	5	6	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	4	4	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ..	..	5	5	..	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	
3. Dacoities	*b* ..	8	8	..	1	7	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	
4. Robberies	1	5	6	..	1	4	5	2	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	5	2	..	11	11	..	11	8	..	1	1	..	12	12	8	
5. Thefts	*c* 20	186	206	3	17	169	180	71	109	96	6	30	2	28	24	208	120	8	151	159	6	151	127	1	105	105	82	256	256	209	
6. Receiving stolen property .. .	..	15	15	..	1	14	14	..	14	11	..	1	..	1	1	15	12	..	15	15	2	13	11	..	4	4	3	19	17	14	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	
„ II	4	40	44	..	11	29	32	2	30	22	1	6	3	3	2	35	24	4	42	46	..	46	27	..	12	12	5	54	58	32	
„ III	*d* 12	102	114	1	7	95	101	55	46	38	5	3	2	1	1	102	39	8	81	89	2	84	60	3	13	13	12	94	97	72	
„ IV	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„ V	*e* 9	123	132	2	18	105	111	26	85	73	1	33	2	31	27	142	100	2	107	*f* 109	8	100	84	..	103	103	83	210	208	167	
Total ..	25	268	293	3	37	231	246	83	163	134	7	42	7	35	30	281	164	14	231	*f* 245	10	231	172	3	129	129	100	360	360	272	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	2	128	130	..	4	124	123	1	122	113	3	..	..	..	..	123	113	2	164	166	..	164	138	2	22	22	21	186	186	159	
Grand Total ..	27	396	423	3	41	355	369	84	285	247	10	42	7	35	30	404	277	16	395	*f* 411	10	395	310	5	151	151	121	546	546	431	

a Case of 1887 brought to trial during the year under report.
b Case shown as pending under this head in column 10 of last year's statement having been decided under "Thefts" has been shown under that head.
c Includes 4 cases of former years and 1 transferred from head "Dacoities."
d Includes 3 cases of former years brought to trial during the year.
e The increase of 1 is due to the transfer of a case from the head "Dacoity" to head "Thefts." See remark *b*.
f 1 man died.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.		Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (*a*).	Col. 5 (*b*).	Col. 5 (*a*)	Col. (*b*) 5.		Col. 5 (*a*).	Col. 5 (*b*).	Col. 5 (*a*).	Col. 5 (*b*).
Compounded	..	3	..	3	Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	3	26	3	30
Turned out non-cognizable ..	..	3	..	3	Total ..	3	37	3	41
Declared maliciously false	..	5	..	5					

Percentages, Panch Mahâls.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	33·33	50·00	50·00	50·00
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100·00	100·00	33·33	33·33
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	40·00	66·66	72·72	72·72
5. Thefts	53·33	88·07	80·38	84·10
6. Receiving stolen property ...	78·57	78·57	73·33	84·61
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	50·00	50·00	100·00	100·00
„ II	68·75	73·33	58·69	58·69
„ III	37·62	82·60	69·76	71·42
„ IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	65·76	85·88	77·06	84·00
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	54·47	82·20	71·07	74·45
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	91·87	92·62	84·14	84·14
Grand Total ...	66·93	86·66	76·35	78·48

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
85	13,527	13,612	5,652	41·52	3	252	255	193	75·68	1,343

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Broach, 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												Remarks.
	Police Cases or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate.										Direct Cases or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.				Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.						Persons otherwise arrested within the year.			Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
				Column 2.	Column 3.																								
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	...	10	10	...	2	8	5	1	4	2[1]	3	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	23	23	...	15	2	8	...	...	...	23	15	2	*a* Increase of 3 in "Thefts", "Class V Total" and "Grand Total" in column 2 of this statement as compared with column 10 of previous year's statement is due to the fact that these cases (undetected cases 1 of 1888 and 2 of 1889) were detected and disposed of during this year.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	1	9	10	...	3	6	6	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	6	4	8	10	18	...	17	6	1	...	...	...	10	17	6	
3. Dacoities	...	3	3	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	5	5	...	12	12	7	
4. Robberies	...	12	12	...	10	3	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	3	2	...	4	4	...	7	7	2	
5. Thefts	*a*26	399	425	7	149	250	241	79	162	149	28	15	7	8	6	249	155	6	274	280	...	259	191	21	42	42	19	316	301	210	
6. Receiving stolen property. ...	...	13	13	...	3	10	9	...	9	9	1	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	31	31	1	30	16	...	...	...	...	31	30	16	*b* In a case of theft accompanied by grievous hurt committed in 1889 and tried in 1890, 2 men, who were arrested, were convicted each under Sections 379 and 325, Indian Penal Code, and consequently 2 additional persons were shown against Class II. This accounts for the increase of 2 in "Class II", "Total" and "Grand Total" in column 18 of this statement as compared with column 23 of previous year's statement.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I....	3	12	15	3	8	4	3	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	31	34	...	34	3	...	15	15	5	46	49	8	
,, II....	10	81	91	4	40	41	39	4	35	25	8	1	...	1	1	40	26	*b*24	101	125	...	112	37	13	1	1	1	102	113	38	
,, III....	12	143	155	3	55	88	87	54	33	25	10	1	1	...	...	87	25	...	59	59	...	54	37	5	13	13	...	72	67	37	
,, IV....	1	4	5	...	3	1	2	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	1	4	5	...	5	2	...	5	5	...	9	10	2	
,, V....	*a*18	382	400	7	169	213	198	42	156	148	26	29	15	14	8	212	156	7	303	310	1	290	206	19	79	79	28	382	369	234	
Total ...	*a*44	622	666	17	275	347	329	100	229	203	45	35	20	15	9	344	212	*b*35	498	533	1	495	285	37	113	113	34	611	608	319	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI.	2	217	219	...	14	203	202	5	197	195	3	26	1	25	25	227	220	2	252	254	8	244	233	2	31	31	28	283	275	261	
Grand Total ...	*a*46	839	885	17	289	550	531	105	426	398	48	61	21	40	34	571	432	*b*37	750	787	9	739	518	39	144	144	62	894	883	580	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5(*a*).	Column 5(*b*).	Column 5(*a*).	Column 5(*b*).
Compounded	...	8	...	8
Turned out non-cognizable ...	...	10	...	12
Declared maliciously false ...	1	35	1	35
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	16	222	16	234
Total ...	17	275	17	289

Percentages, Broach.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	40·00	50·00	13·33	13·33
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	66·66	66·66	35·29	35·29
3. Dacoities	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
4. Robberies	100·00	100·00	66·66	66·66
5. Thefts	61·82	91·97	73·74	73·74
6. Receiving stolen property ...	100·00	100·00	51·61	53·33
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	100·00	100·00	8·82	8·82
„ II.	64·10	71·42	33·03	33·03
„ III.	28·73	75·75	68·51	68·51
„ IV.	100·00	100·00	40·00	40·00
„ V.	74·74	94·87	70·79	71·03
Total for Indian Penal Code cases.	61·70	88·64	57·45	57·57
Class VI.—Offences under other laws...	96·53	98·98	92·46	95·49
Grand Total ...	74·95	93·42	69·25	70·09

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
3,714	17,845	21,559	8,593	39·85	17	280	297	230	77·44	2,885

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												REMARKS.				
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED WITHIN THE YEAR.					
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
				Column 5(*a*).	Column 5(*b*).																											Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
1. Murders	1	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...				
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	6	6	...	3	3	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	4	1	1				
3. Dacoities	...	3	3	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...				
4. Robberies	2	13	15	1	12	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	8	10	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	8	4	3				
5. Thefts	39	389	428	27	162	227	225	19	206	198	14	6	2	4	2	229	200	7	339	346	32	311	228	3	85	78	68	424	389	296				
6. Receiving stolen property	...	20	20	...	4	16	16	...	16	15	...	1	...	1	...	17	15	...	27	27	...	27	23	...	8	8	5	35	35	28				
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																		
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Class I	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	2	1	1	...	5	4	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	4	4	...	13	13	9				
,, II	6	52	58	3	33	19	18	1	14	13	4	4	1	3	1	21	14	2	40	42	6	31	15	3	24	22	5	64	53	20				
,, III	15	93	108	9	44	49	46	17	28	26	9	1	...	1	...	47	26	3	66	69	15	50	29	4	13	12	9	79	62	38				
,, IV	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	7	7	...				
,, V	30	389	419	24	177	212	213	7	206	199	8	17	11	6	2	219	201	6	351	357	25	331	235	1	100	94	66	451	425	301				
Total ...	51	544	595	33	260	284	281	25	252	242	21	28	16	12	3	293	245	11	466	477	46	421	288	8	148	139	80	614	560	368				
Other Offences.																																		
Class VI...	3	254	257	3	28	226	225	...	225	221	1	56	5	51	46	276	267	...	192	192	5	187	178	...	161	155	129	353	342	307				
Grand Total ...	*54	798	852	36	288	510	506	25	477	463	22	84	21	63	49	569	512	*11	658	669	51	608	466	8	309	294	209	967	902	675				
																															Cases not investigated under Section 157(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code	...	42	1	42
																															Compounded	...	10	...	10
																															Turned out non-cognizable	2	12	2*	16
																															Declared maliciously false	1	12	1	14
																															Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	30	184	32	206
																																33	260	36	288

* The difference between the figures in column 2 of this statement and those in column 10 of the statement for the last year is due to the transfer of cases to the head of offence under which convictions were obtained, as also to the inclusion, in the former, of 21 undetected cases of previous years detected in 1890. The difference between the figures in column 18 of this statement and those in column 23 of last year's statement is due to the transfer of persons to the head of offence under which convictions were obtained; whilst the decrease of 2 in the total is due to the omission of an accused who had been released on bail in 1889, but was inadvertently shown as pending at the close of that year and to the transfer of accused to the non-cognizable return.

Percentages, Surat.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	.....	.....	.....	... ..
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	50·	100·	50·	100·
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100·	100·	30·	75·
5. Thefts	88·	96·11	66·47	73·31
6. Receiving stolen property ...	93·75	93·75	85·18	85·18
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100·	100·	100·	100·
„ II	72·22	92·85	38·46	48·38
„ III	56·52	92·85	44·61	58·
„ IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	93·42	96·6	66·	70·99
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	86·01	96·03	61·4	68·4
Class VI.—Offences under other laws ...	98·22	98·22	92·7	95·18
Grand Total ...	91·5	97·06	70·49	76·64

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
*700 3 4	16,567 10 0	17,267 13 4	14,488 14 6	83·9	10	237	247	227	91·9	1,618 15 3

* Exclusive of amount involved in pending cases of previous year excluded in 1890.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Thána, 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts, or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks. Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						
1. Murders	3	19	22	...	1	18	16	...	16	9	5	...	...	...	...	16	9	4	40	44	2	32	16	10	...	...	...	40	32	16						
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	6	12	18	2	1	11	9	...	9	7	6	1	...	1	...	10	7	3	23	26	1	18	13	7	2	2	...	25	20	13						
3. Dacoities	2	7	9	...	3	4	2	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	25	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	...						
4. Robberies	10	27	37	3	15	12	16	9	7	3	3	2	1	1	1	17	4	2	9	11	...	10	3	1	7	6	4	16	16	7						
5. Thefts	338	1,076	1,414	63	337	739	885	409	476	319	129	107	9	98	44	983	363	7	823	830	15	803	462	12	242	222	95	1,065	1,025	557						
6. Receiving stolen property ...	1	29	30	...	2	27	28	...	28	15	...	3	...	3	1	31	16	...	45	45	...	45	24	...	9	9	6	54	54	30						
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Class I	6	44	50	...	18	26	30	4	26	15	2	18	5	13	6	43	21	6	123	129	...	121	47	8	118	118	22	241	239	69						
,, II	40	206	246	12	71	135	127	18	109	62	36	34	15	19	8	146	70	21	213	234	6	199	98	29	56	55	13	269	254	111						
,, III	179	343	522	13	87	256	355	241	114	76	67	12	5	7	2	362	78	6	199	205	6	172	95	27	34	33	6	233	205	101						
,, IV	5	34	39	1	22	12	11	2	9	5	5	5	2	3	2	14	7	2	30	32	...	25	9	7	11	11	3	41	36	12						
,, V	202	1,150	1,352	60	496	654	679	186	493	300	117	228	84	144	55	823	355	7	902	909	9	879	437	21	438	458	118	1,360	1,317	555						
Total ...	432	1,777	2,209	86	694	1,083	1,202	451	751	458	227	297	111	186	73	1,388	531	42	1,467	1,509	21	1,396	686	92	677	655	162	2,144	2,051	848						
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI...	27	1,165	1,192	4	13	1,152	1,151	7	1,144	1,084	24	329	7	322	256	1,473	1,290	11	1,328	1,339	3	1,314	1,156	22	504	484	341	1,832	1,798	1,497						
Grand Total ...	459	2,942	3,401	90	707	2,235	2,353	458	1,895	1,492	251	626	118	508	329	2,861	1,821	53	2,795	2,848	24	2,710	1,842	114	1,181	1,139	503	3,976	3,849	2,345						
																															Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), C. P. C....	...	5	...	5
																															Compounded ...	...	44	...	45
																															Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	1	24	1	24
																															Turned out non-cognizable...	8	44	8	45
																															Declared maliciously false.	14	84	14	84
																															Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	63	493	67	504
																																86	694	90	707

Note.—Columns 25 and 28 contain :—
Under theft 1 person arrested by order of Magistrate in 1889.
Under Class I, 8 do. do.
,, ,, II, 1 do. do.
,, ,, III, 2 received from other districts,
,, ,, V, 1 person arrested by order of Magistrate in 1889.
,, Total, 2 persons received from other districts and 10 arrested by order of Magistrate in 1889.
,, Class VI, 4 do. do.
,, Grand Total, 2 received from other districts and 14 arrested by order of Magistrate in 1889.

In column 2 of this statement :—
Under murder : 1 case is included out of 7 pending cases under "attempt to commit murder, &c.," of the last year, as it turned out to be one of murder in the current year ; and 6 cases are shown pending instead of 7 under "attempt to commit murder, &c."
Under dacoities : out of 5 cases shown pending at the end of the last year, 3 cases, which were disposed of without being brought to trial in that year, were inadvertently shown as pending ; they are now omitted, and only 2 cases are shown to be pending.
Under robberies : 1 case, which was disposed of without being brought to trial last year, was inadvertently shown to be pending in that year's statement. It is now omitted, and only 10 cases are shown to be pending.
Under thefts and receiving stolen property : out of 339 cases shown pending last year under thefts, 1 case turned out to be of receiving stolen property and therefore 338 cases under thefts and 1 case under receiving stolen property are shown pending in this statement.

In column 18 of this statement :—
Under murder : 1 case having turned out to be of murder out of the pending cases of last year under "attempt to commit murder, &c.," the accused in that case is shown under "murder" in this and shown less under the next head.
Under thefts : out of 9 persons shown in column 23 of last year's statement, 2 persons have been omitted, as they belonged to a case which turned out a non-cognizable one.
Under Class II : out of 23 persons shown in column 23 of last year's statement, do. do.
Under Class IV : in a case of the previous year 2 persons shown in column 20 of the previous year's statement were arrested and brought to trial during this year. Two persons, therefore, in excess are shown in this column, as if they belonged to pending cases.
Under Class V : *vide* the above remarks under thefts in this column.
Under Total and Grand Total : 4 persons having been concerned in non-cognizable cases, are shown less and 2 persons are shown in excess, as detailed under Class IV.

Percentages, Thána.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	56·25	56·25	47·05	50·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	77·77	77·77	68·42	72·22
3. Dacoities	50·	100·	.....	.....
4. Robberies	18·75	42·85	30·	30·
5. Thefts	36·04	67·01	56·47	57·53
6. Receiving stolen property ...	53·57	53·57	53·33	53·33
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	50·	57·69	38·84	38·84
„ II	48·81	56·88	47·8	49·24
„ III	21·40	66·66	53·37	55·23
„ IV	45·45	55·55	36·	36·
„ V	44·18	60·85	49·21	49·71
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	38·1	60·98	48·41	49·14
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	89·83	90·38	87·77	87·97
Grand Total ...	63·40	78·73	67·37	67·97

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
*24,366	37,806	62,172	17,728	28·51	54	837	891	602	67·56	12,050

*Exclusive of amount involved in pending cases of 1889 excluded in 1890.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ahmednagar, 1890.

CASES.

POLICE CASES OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.

Description Crime.	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.						
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Murder	1	12	13	...	4	8	(*a*) 9	(*a*)...	(*a*) 8	6	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
3. Dacoities	4	7	11	...	1	6	9	2	7	2	1
4. Robberies	2	29	31	...	11	18	19	10	9	6	1
5. Thefts	38	429	467	13	219	210	224	(*d*) 72	151	137	11
6. Receiving stolen property... ...	1	17	18	...	4	13	10	...	10	9	4
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.											
Abetments	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	2	19	21	1	10	9	10	2	8	5	...
,, II	8	112	120	1	62	50	49	(*e*) 9	38	30	8
,, III	29	206	235	7	97	109	124	(*g*) 65	58	43	7
,, IV	2	18	20	2	14	4	3	...	3	3	1
,, V	26	416	442	13	238	178	179	34	145	128	12
Total ...	67	771	838	24	421	350	365	(*a*) 110	252	209	28
Other Offences.											
Class VI	4	151	155	2	24	127	127	...	127	118	2
Grand Total ...	71	922	993	26	445	477	492	(*i*) 110	379	327	30

DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.

Description Crime.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.
1	12	13	14	15
1. Murder	...	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	...	...	...
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	...	...	...	...
5. Thefts	10	4	6	6
6. Receiving stolen property... ...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.				
Abetments	...	...	...	...
Class I	...	...	...	...
,, II	...	...	...	...
,, III	2	1	1	...
,, IV	3	1	2	...
,, V	11	3	8	3
Total ...	87	55	32	19
Other Offences.				
Class VI	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	103	60	43	22

TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.

Description Crime.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.
1	16	17
1. Murder	9	6
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	...
3. Dacoities	9	2
4. Robberies	19	6
5. Thefts	230	143
6. Receiving stolen property... ...	10	9
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.		
Abetments	...	...
Class I	10	5
,, II	50	30
,, III	126	43
,, IV	11	6
,, V	211	147
Total ...	498	231
Other Offences.		
Class VI	127	118
Grand Total ...	535	349

PERSONS.

PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.

Description Crime.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. Murder	1	12	13	...	(*b*) 11	7	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
3. Dacoities	27	34	61	...	(*c*) 51	6	8
4. Robberies	...	21	21	2	19	12	...
5. Thefts	4	298	302	...	289	205	13
6. Receiving stolen property... ...	3	28	31	...	23	17	8
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.							
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	8	41	49	...	49	26	...
,, II	2	106	108	...	(*f*) 99	52	7
,, III	27	180	207	3	(*h*) 182	93	20
,, IV	...	6	6	...	6	5	...
,, V	7	254	261	...	252	172	9
Total ...	44	587	631	3	(*b*) 588	348	36
Other Offences.							
Class VI	6	167	173	...	171	132	2
Grand Total ...	50	754	804	3	(*j*) 759	480	38

PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.

Description Crime.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.
1	25	26	27
1. Murder	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	...	...
3. Dacoities	...	...	...
4. Robberies	...	...	...
5. Thefts	45	45	10
6. Receiving stolen property... ...	3	3	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.			
Abetments	...	...	...
Class I	4	4	...
,, II	7	7	...
,, III	11	11	...
,, IV	23	23	11
,, V	204	204	38
Total ...	249	249	49
Other Offences.			
Class VI	5	5	1
Grand Total ...	254	244	50

Description Crime.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	28	29	30
1. Murder	12	11	7
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	1	...	...
3. Dacoities	34	51	6
4. Robberies	21	19	12
5. Thefts	343	334	215
6. Receiving stolen property... ...	31	26	17
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.			
Abetments	...	...	...
Class I	45	53	26
,, II	113	106	52
,, III	191	193	93
,, IV	29	29	16
,, V	458	456	210
Total ...	836	837	397
Other Offences.			
Class VI	172	176	133
Grand Total ...	1,008	1,013	530

REMARKS.

(*a*) In 1 case accused died before arrest.
(*b*) 2 persons were made Queen's evidence.
(*c*) 2 accused were made Queen's evidence.
(*d*) In 1 case accused died before arrest.
(*e*) In 2 cases accused died before arrest.
(*f*) 2 accused were made Queen's evidence.
(*g*) In 1 case accused died before arrest.
(*h*) 2 accused were made Queen's evidence.
(*i*) In 3 cases accused died before arrest.
(*j*) 4 accused were made Queen's evidence.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), C. P. Code.	...	22	...	22
Compounded	1	5	1	5
Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. Code ...	...	...	...	1
Turned out non-cognizable	1	13	1	14
Declared maliciously false	...	23	...	23
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	22	353	24	375
Disposed of under Section 95, I. P. C.... ...	...	1	...	1
Transferred	...	4	...	4
	24	421	26	445

N.B.—The difference between the total of column 2 of this year's statement and that of column 10 of the preceding year is owing to the inclusion, in the former, of 3 cases of the last year brought to trial during the year under report. The fluctuations observable between number of "cases" and "persons" and amount of property pending (columns 2 and 18 and column 1 on the back relating to property) of this year's statement and columns 10 and 23 and column 7 (on the back relating to property of last year's statement) in the entries opposite to each description of offence (column 1 of the statement) are accounted for by the difference between the ultimate classification by Magistrates this year and the classification made by the District Superintendent of Police last year in recording complaints.

Percentages, Ahmednagar.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	66·6	75·	53·8	63·6
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	22·2	28·5	11·3	11·7
4. Robberies	31·5	66·6	57·1	63·1
5. Thefts	61·1	90·7	70·9	70·9
6. Receiving stolen property ...	90·	90·	73·9	73·9
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	50·	62·5	53·06	53·06
„ II	61·2	78·9	51·4	52·5
„ III	34·6	74·1	49·7	51·09
„ IV	100·	100·	83·3	83·3
„ V	71·5	88·2	68·2	68·2
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	57·2	82·9	58·4	59·1
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	92·9	92·9	77·1	77·1
Grand Total...	66·4	86·2	62·6	63·2

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
11,553	35,799	47,352	17,642	37·2	31	233	264	207	78·4	19,850

Note.—The 4 cases transferred to the Nizám's territory have been included in column 5, because there is no other place to show them. These offences were committed by offenders who were subjects of the Nizám, and extradition not being practicable or refused, the complainants were referred to the Nizám's Court and the cases classed as "transferred" by the Magistrates. The results of the cases were never communicated to the Police of this district by the Nizám's Courts, if they were ever decided. In any case, as the British Police could not be answerable for the result of a prosecution in a foreign Court, the cases have been shown in column 5. Again, 1 case disposed of under Section 95, Indian Penal Code, as only causing slight harm, and, therefore, no offence by the Magistrate, First Class, has also been shown in column 5 for want of explicit instruction as to how such cases should be shown, and because that column seems to be the only appropriate place to show cases so disposed of. For further remarks see body of report.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Indirect Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of Real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	REMARKS. Details of Column 7. Cases ended by death of accused.	Cases ended by lunacy of accused.	Cases ended by escape of accused.	Details of Column 20. Number of persons died.	Number of persons became lunatics.	Number of persons escaped.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
1. Murders	10	19	29	...	9	10	15	11	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	15	2	8	11	19	3	14	4	2	...	...	...	11	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	2	17	19	...	7	10	9	5	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	10	10	2	5	3	3	...	...	...	10	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dacoities	9	30	39	...	4	26	33	18	15	13	2	1	...	1	...	34	13	5	78	83	...	83	39	...	5	5	...	83	88	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	14	103	117	1	26	77	76	51	25	22	14	2	1	1	...	77	22	4	74	78	1	73	43	4	2	2	...	76	75	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Thefts	*268	1,479	1,747	69	433	1,046	1,057	655	402	346	188	20	7	13	13	1,070	359	57	774	831	50	739	507	36	27	27	15	801	766	522	...	...	...	...	6	...
6. Receiving stolen property	5	78	83	2	25	53	52	4	48	28	4	3	...	3	2	55	30	5	77	82	7	73	39	2	3	3	2	80	76	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.	9	69	78	1	34	35	32	6	26	19	11	14	5	9	2	41	21	16	158	174	26	123	71	25	33	33	2	241	206	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, II.	37	189	226	11	102	87	89	38	51	29	24	11	4	7	2	96	31	30	142	172	29	135	56	8	20	20	2	162	155	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, III.	42	289	331	5	80	209	224	151	73	59	22	6	3	3	...	227	59	10	230	240	3	231	132	5	13	13	...	243	244	132	...	...	...	1	...	...
,, IV.	1	40	41	1	26	14	9	2	7	3	5	20	9	11	6	20	9	...	30	30	1	26	2	3	33	33	7	63	59	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, V.	*301*a*	1,822	2,123	76	590	1,232	1,239	718	521	421	218	82	37	45	31	1,284	452	66	1,030	1,096	67	983	608	39	149	149	45	1,179	1,732	653	...	...	...	...	7	...
Total	390	2,409	2,799	94	832	1,577	1,593	915	678	551	280	133	58	75	41	1,668	572	122	1,590	1,712	126	1,498	869	80	298	298	156	1,888	1,796	925	...	...	...	1	7	...
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI.	26	590	616	9	131	459	458	8	450	428	18	45	3	42	41	500	469	16	654	670	15	648	500	6	55	55	49	709	703	549	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grand Total	416	2,999	3,415	1,066		2,036	2,051	923	1,128	959	298	178	61	117	82	2,168	1,041	138	2,244	2,382	141	2,146	1,369	86	353	353	105	2,597	2,499	1,474	...	...	...	1	7	1

* Includes 6 undetected cases of previous year.

Note.—With regard to the transfer of 78 cases, 10 persons, from Class III to Class V, the District Superintendent of Police explains that they should have been included in Class V last year, but were under a misapprehension wrongly classified and includd in Class III.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	2	16	3	17
Compounded	.....	10	.....	11
Turned out non-cognizable	1	6	1	6
Declared maliciously false	12	90	12	90
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	91	800	99	929
	§106	922	115	1,052

§ The difference between these figures and those of total and grand total of columns 5 (*a*) and 5 (*b*) is owing to the non-inclusion in columns 5 (*a*) and 5 (*b*) of the cases declared maliciously false.

Percentages, Khándesh.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	13·33	50·	23·53	28·57
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	33·33	75·	42·86	60·
3. Dacoities.	39·39	86·66	46·99	46·99
4. Robberies	28·95	88·	58·11	58·90
5. Thefts...	32·73	86·07	63·77	68·61
6. Receiving stolen property ...	53·85	58·33	48·75	53·42
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	59·37	73·07	47·65	57·72
„ II	32·58	56·86	34·15	41·48
„ III	26·34	80·82	56·17	57·14
„ IV	33·33	42·86	7·41	7·69
„ V	33·98	80·81	57·52	61·85
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	33·33	78·32	53·25	58·01
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	93·45	95·11	75·30	77·16
Grand Total ...	46·76	85·02	59·63	63·79

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
25,201	68,938	94,139	20,207	21·46	173	894	1,067	722	67·67	35,135

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Násik, 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Col. 2.	Cases excluded from Col. 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	2	10	12	1	2	8	9	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	1	17	*18	.	17	10	..	..	..	..	17	17	10	* 1 accused died.
3. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	3	8	14	1	6	2	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	11	12	..	2	1	10	..	..	..	11	2	1	
3. Dacoities	3	4	7	..	.	4	6	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	3	29	32	..	17	5	15	..	..	..	29	17	5	
4. Robberies	5	40	45	..	22	18	21	16	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	21	2	3	9	12	4	8	3	..	..	..	..	9	8	3	
5. Thefts..	116	970	1,086	36	519	451	501	303	198	193	30	43	13	30	19	531	212	9	401	410	4	395	268	11	84	84	23	485	479	291	
6. Receiving stolen property	1	27	28	..	16	11	11	1	10	10	1	1	..	1	1	12	11	1	35	36	1	34	26	1	3	3	3	38	37	29	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I	3	31	34	1	21	10	12	..	12	10	..	11	6	5	5	17	15	27	108	135	5	130	70	..	99	99	36	207	229	106	
,, II	17	130	147	10	91	39	45	10	35	30	1	13	10	3	1	48	31	15	81	*96	5	80	43	10	36	36	1	117	116	44	
,, III	77	378	455	4	168	210	266	223	43	37	17	18	13	5	2	271	39	8	118	126	5	103	55	18	48	48	2	166	151	57	
,, IV	..	20	20	.	18	2	1	..	1	1	1	29	19	10	4	11	5	..	8	8	..	8	2	..	53	53	8	61	61	10	
,, V	62	960	1,022	41	601	359	354	142	212	200	26	166	113	53	38	407	288	15	455	470	8	453	288	9	342	342	63	797	795	351	
Total ..	159	1,519	1,678	56	899	620	678	375	303	278	45	237	161	76	50	754	328	65	770	*835	23	774	458	37	578	578	110	1,348	1,352	568	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	12	350	362	5	63	287	288	6	282	263	6	130	9	121	116	409	379	8	341	349	2	342	284	5	161	161	147	502	503	431	
Grand Total ..	171	1,869	2,040	61	962	907	966	381	585	541	51	367	170	197	166	1,163	707	73	1,111	*1,184	25	1,116	742	42	739	739	257	1,850	1,855	999	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Compounded	.	9	..	11
Turned out non-cognizable ..	..	14	..	17
Declared maliciously false ..	5	175	5	181
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law ..	51	701	56	753
Total ..	56	899	61	962

Percentages, Násik.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	88·88	88·88	55·55	58·82
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	33·33	50·	50·	50·
3. Dacoities	33·33	50·	29·41	29·41
4. Robberies	9·52	40·	25·	37·5
5. Thefts	38·52	97·47	67·16	67·84
6. Receiving stolen property ...	90·90	100·	74·28	76·47
Abetments...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	88·33	83·33	51·85	53·84
„ II	66·66	85·71	50·	53·75
„ III	13·90	86·04	50·92	53·39
„ IV	100·	100·	25·	25·
„ V	56·49	94·33	62·47	63·57
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	41·	91·74	57·39	59·17
Cases VI.—Offences under other laws	91·32	93·26	82·55	83·04
Grand Total ...	56·	92·47	64·97	66·48

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was recovered.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
12,737	46,671	59,408	30,065	50·60	82	445	527	283	53·70	70,136

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investigated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from Column 2.	Cases excluded from Column 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 *(b)*).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable Cases disposed of. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	5	12	17	1	2	10	11	7	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	12	12	...	7	3	5	...	...	...	12	7	3	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	...	3	3	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
3. Dacoities	9	25	34	...	2	23	30	18	12	7	2	...	...	...	...	30	7	...	84	84	7	77	28	...	...	...	...	84	77	28	
4. Robberies ...	8	46	54	2	19	27	28	16	12	8	5	...	...	...	...	28	8	...	38	38	...	33	19	5	2	2	...	40	35	19	
5. Thefts	78	1,299	1,377	30	487	812	731	410	321	297	129	8	...	8	...	739	297	8	562	570	16	545	338	9	52	52	10	614	597	348	
6. Receiving stolen property ...	2	31	33	1	7	24	24	1	23	20	1	...	...	...	...	24	20	...	47	47	1	46	31	...	1	1	1	48	47	32	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	1	46	47	...	31	15	15	2	13	12	1	5	...	5	1	20	13	...	94	94	...	93	38	1	45	45	4	139	138	42	
,, II	11	133	144	4	62	71	66	23	43	33	12	10	2	8	2	74	35	2	137	139	2	124	44	13	15	15	3	152	139	47	
,, III	70	196	266	7	78	118	106	124	42	32	15	5	1	4	2	170	34	...	186	186	10	165	69	11	10	10	2	196	175	71	
,, IV	1	29	30	...	16	13	13	3	10	4	1	19	3	16	1	29	5	...	28	28	...	28	9	...	24	24	1	52	52	10	
,, V	91	1,459	1,550	32	571	888	810	425	385	346	137	188	68	120	32	930	378	8	707	715	21	679	409	15	237	237	67	944	916	476	
Total ...	174	1,863	2,037	43	758	1,105	1,070	577	493	427	166	227	74	153	38	1,223	465	10	1,152	1,162	33	1,089	569	40	331	331	77	1,483	1,420	646	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	4	89	93	1	12	77	79	...	79	61	1	85	1	84	26	163	87	2	138	140	...	139	94	1	256	256	45	394	395	139	
Grand Total ...	178	1,952	2,130	44	770	1,182	1,149	577	572	488	167	312	75	237	64	1,386	552	12	1,290	1,302	33	1,228	663	41	587	587	122	1,877	1,815	785	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Compounded	...	6	...	6
Turned out non-cognizable...	...	45	...	45
Declared maliciously false	8	211	8	213
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	35	496	36	506
	43	758	44	770

Percentages, Poona.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	18·18	50·	42·85	42·85
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	23·33	58·33	33·33	36·36
4. Robberies	28·57	66·66	57·57	57·57
5. Thefts	40·62	92·52	60·24	62·
6. Receiving stolen property ...	83·33	86·95	65·95	67·39
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	80·	92·30	40·86	40·86
,, II	50·	76·74	34·92	35·48
,, III	19·27	76·19	39·42	41·81
,, IV	30·77	40·	32·14	32·14
,, V	42·72	89·87	58·42	60·23
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	39·90	86·61	50·71	52·24
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	77·21	77·21	67·62	67·62
Grand Total ...	42·47	85·31	52·57	53·99

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs. a. p.
34,115	58,681	92,796	14,632	15·76	107	684	791	379	47·91	11,608 2 1

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Sátára, 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year, (column 3, *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Column 2.	Column 3.																									
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	4	22	26	...	16	12	8	...	8	8	8	..	...	...	...	8	3	3	32	3	...	29	6	6	...	...	...	32	29	6	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	2	4	6	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	...	5	...	...	7	2	2	
3. Dacoities	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	25	25	...	25	24	...	...	...	...	25	25	24	
4. Robberies...	7	51	58	...	28	23	16	8	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	16	6	...	26	26	...	29	10	6	4	4	...	30	24	10	
5. Thefts	183	1,160	1,343	60	630	530	415	171	244	188	238	20	10	10	6	425	194	11	404	415	26	356	203	33	84	84	58	488	440	261	
6. Receiving stolen property	...	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	6	...	1	...	1	1	8	7	...	10	10	1	9	6	...	1	1	1	11	10	7	
				730																											
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	5	26	31	2	11	15	15	1	14	13	3	2	...	2	1	17	14	4	11	15	...	15	13	...	51	51	25	62	66	38	
,, II	56	157	213	15	85	72	63	5	58	34	50	12	9	3	2	66	36	10	101	111	3	93	36	15	119	92	53	220	185	89	
,, III	40	245	285	17	113	132	105	67	38	26	50	8	7	1	1	106	27	...	76	76	...	68	51	8	25	25	1	101	93	52	
,, IV	10	38	48	7	31	7	6	1	5	2	4	12	10	2	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	4	31	31	4	
,, V	219	1,358	1,577	123	732	626	465	173	292	215	257	170	120	50	35	515	250	11	425	436	29	374	262	33	504	504	138	929	878	400	
Total ...	330	1,824	2,154	164	972	852	654	247	407	290	364	204	146	58	40	712	330	25	613	638	32	550	362	56	730	703	221	1,343	1,253	583	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	10	107	117	3	15	92	92	2	90	88	7	4	2	2	2	94	90	1	99	100	3	94	93	3	19	19	16	118	113	109	
Grand Total ...	340	1,931	2,271	167	987	944	746	249	497	378	371	208	148	60	42	806	420	26	712	738	35	644	455	59	749	722	237	1,461	1,366	692	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Compounded		32	...	32
Turned out non-cognizable		67	...	68
Declared maliciously false		61	...	61
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	164	812	167	826
Total ...	164	972	167	987

* 3 cases were added : *vide* notes †, ‡.
† 1 murder case of previous year is added, as the accused in that case was arrested and sent for trial during the year.
‡ 2 cases of dacoity of previous year are added, as accused (2) in those cases were arrested and convicted during the year.

Percentages, Sátára.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	37·5	37·5	20·68	20·68
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100·	100·	66·66	100·
3. Dacoities	100·	100·	96·	96·
4. Robberies	37·5	75·	50·	50·
5. Thefts	45·30	77·04	53·14	57·02
6. Receiving stolen property ...	85·71	85·7	60·	66·66
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	86·66	92·8	86·66	86·66
„ II	53·96	58·62	37·5	38·7
„ III	24·76	68·42	75·	75·
„ IV	33·33	40·	.....	.....
„ V	46.23	73·63	65·01	70·05
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	44·34	71·25	62·19	65·8
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	95·65	97·77	95·87	98·93
Grand Total ...	50·67	76·05	67·01	70·65

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
26,278	36,309	62,587	44,001	70·30	96	563	659	324	49·028	45,402

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No I, District Sholápur, for 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.															DETAILS OF ACCUSED NOT APPEARING IN COLUMN 21 TO 24.				REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.											DIRECT CASES OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED WITHIN THE YEAR.					
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				Died.	Escaped.	Turned out.	Transferred by other Districts.	
				Column 2.	Column 3.																														
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				32
1. Murders	1	13	14	...	2	11	7	1	6	3	5	...	...	...	...	7	3	1	28	29	1	17	5	10	...	...	...	28	17	5	...	...	1	...	*A* 2 cases transferred from the head "thefts."
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	6	6	...	3	3	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	35	35	...	34	34	1	...	...	...	35	34	34	...	...	...	...	*B* 2 cases transferred to head "robberies" and 11 cases of previous years detected this year.
3. Dacoities	2	6	8	...	4	2	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	21	40	61	1	59	28	...	...	...	...	40	59	28	...	1	...	...	*C* 2 cases of previous years detected this year.
4. Robberies	*A* 5	30	35	4	18	12	9	7	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	9	2	*a* 4	16	20	...	18	2	2	...	...	...	16	18	2	...	...	...	...	*D* 1 case transferred from "Class II."
5. Thefts	*B* 53	634	687	19	291	343	346	184	162	130	31	14	11	3	3	349	133	*b* 14	394	408	32	366	171	9	25	25	6	419	391	177	...	1	...	...	*E* 1 case transferred to "Class I."
6. Receiving stolen property	*C* 2	25	27	...	7	18	18	...	18	17	2	1	...	1	1	19	18	...	61	61	1	55	46	5	2	2	1	63	57	47	...	...	...	...	*F* 4 cases transferred from "Class V."
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																																			*G* 2 cases transferred from "Class VI."
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*H* 4 cases transferred to "Class III."
Class I	*D* 3	44	47	...	25	19	14	3	11	9	8	9	5	4	2	18	11	*c* 22	61	83	10	71	33	2	50	50	2	111	121	35	...	...	...	...	*K* 2 cases transferred to "Class IV."
„ II	*E* 11	92	103	6	51	41	33	6	27	21	13	8	3	5	3	38	24	*d* 8	138	146	4	123	76	17	15	15	5	153	138	81	1	...	1	...	
„ III	*F* 31	297	328	16	121	176	168	124	44	35	23	2	...	2	...	170	35	*e* 39	167	206	10	184	68	11	5	5	...	172	189	68	...	1	...	...	*Persons.*
„ IV	*G* 4	32	36	2	30	2	4	...	4	2	...	16	10	6	...	10	2	*f* 2	19	21	...	21	2	...	27	27	...	46	48	2	...	...	...	...	
„ V	*H* 51	678	729	16	375	303	306	128	178	147	32	94	59	35	15	341	162	*g* 14	487	501	31	461	218	8	170	170	26	657	631	244	...	1	...	...	*a* 4 transferred from the head "thefts."
Total ...	100	1,143	1,243	40	602	541	525	261	264	214	76	129	77	52	20	577	234	85	872	957	55	863	397	38	267	267	33	1,139	1,127	430	1	2	1	...	*b* 4 transferred to head "robberies" and the cases in which 3 other persons were concerned were disposed of under Section 457, Indian Penal Code; as no property was stolen in these cases the 3 persons have not been shown against this head, in accordance wtih the instructions conveyed in the Inspector-General's Circular No. 1994 of 22nd March 1890.
Other Offences.																																			*c* 18 transferred from "Class II."
Class VI	*K* 4	282	286	...	50	232	235	1	234	231	1	45	2	43	33	278	264	*h* 10	344	354	10	341	295	1	123	123	82	467	464	377	...	...	...	2	*d* 18 transferred to "Class I."
Grand Total ...	104	1,425	1,529	40	652	773	760	262	498	445	77	174	79	95	53	855	498	95	1,216	1,311	65	1,201	692	39	390	390	115	1,606	1,591	807	1	2	1	2	*e* 4 transferred from "Class V."
																																			f 2 transferred from "Class VI."
																																			g 4 transferred to "Class III."
																																			h 2 transferred to "Class IV."

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Col. 5 (*a*).	Col. 5 (*b*).	Col. 5 (*a*).	Col. 5 (*b*.)
Not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) Criminal Procedure Code	...	22	...	22
Compounded	...	20	...	20
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	...	4	...	4
Turned out non-cognizable	1	27	1	28
Declared maliciously false	6	112	6	114
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	33	417	33	464
Total ...	40	602	40	652

Percentages, Sholápur.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Polic *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 34.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	43	50	26	29
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100	100	100	100
3. Dacoities	100	100	46	47
4. Robberies	22	100	11	11
5. Thefts	38	80	43	47
6. Receiving stolen property ...	94	94	82	84
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	64	82	41	46
„ II	64	78	59	62
„ III	21	80	35	37
„ IV	50	50	10	10
„ V	48	83	44	47
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	41	81	43	46
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	98	99	84	87
Grand Total ...	59	89	54	58

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
*10,123	32,314	42,437	16,637	39	27	321	348	230	66	4,906

* Exclusive of amount in pending cases of previous year excluded in 1890.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Belgaum, 1890.

CASES.

POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.

Description of Crime.	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year, (column 3 *minus* (b).)	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.
				Column 2.	Column 3.						
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Murders	2	12	14	...	2	10	(*a*)9	2	6	4	3
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	7	8	...	4	3	3	...	3	3	1
3. Dacoities	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
4. Robberies	4	27	31	...	12	15	15	7	8	4	4
5. Thefts	93	563	656	39	96	467	(*b*)447	164	274	214	74
6. Receiving stolen property	2	13	15	...	...	13	13	...	13	8	2
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.											
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.	1	10	11	...	...	10	9	...	9	7	2
,, II.	29	116	145	9	25	91	(*c*)81	15	64	43	30
,, III.	22	113	135	9	27	86	81	51	30	10	18
,, IV.	1	22	23	1	9	13	7	...	7	3	6
,, V.	114	631	745	46	111	520	(*d*)499	171	319	235	89
Total ...	167	892	1,059	65	172	720	677	237	429	298	145
Other Offences.											
Class VI.	11	248	259	1	3	245	245	1	244	218	10
Grand Total ...	178	1,140	1,318	66	175	965	922	238	673	516	155

DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.

Description of Crime.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.
1	12	13	14	15
1. Murders	...	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...	...
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	...	...	...	...
5. Thefts	3	...	3	...
6. Receiving stolen property	1	...	1	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.				
Abetments	...	...	...	...
Class I.	1	...	1	1
,, II.	1	...	1	...
,, III.	2	...	2	1
,, IV.	1	...	1	1
,, V.	11	...	11	2
Total ...	16	...	16	5
Other Offences.				
Class VI.	12	...	12	10
Grand Total ...	28	...	28	15

TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.

Description of Crime.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.
1	16	17
1. Murders	9	4
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	3	3
3. Dacoities	1	...
4. Robberies	15	4
5. Thefts	450	214
6. Receiving stolen property	14	8
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.		
Abetments	...	...
Class I.	10	8
,, II.	82	43
,, III.	83	11
,, IV.	8	4
,, V.	510	237
Total ...	698	303
Other Offences.		
Class VI.	257	228
Grand Total ...	950	531

PERSONS.

PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.

Description of Crime.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. Murders	...	12	12	...	9	4	3
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	3	4	...	4	4	...
3. Dacoities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Thefts	10	484	(*e*)494	9	463	287	18
6. Receiving stolen property	2	13	15	...	15	8	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.							
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.	...	66	66	11	55	21	...
,, II.	13	109	(*f*)122	2	104	54	15
,, III.	5	69	74	3	62	13	9
,, IV.	...	19	19	1	15	5	3
,, V.	16	559	(*g*)575	9	541	327	21
Total ...	34	822	856	26	777	420	48
Other Offences.							
Class VI.	9	287	296	1	288	240	7
Grand Total ...	43	1,109	1,152	27	1,065	660	55

PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.

Description of Crime.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.
1	25	26	27
1. Murders	...	...	...
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	...	...	...
3. Dacoities	...	...	...
4. Robberies	...	...	...
5. Thefts	8	8	...
6. Receiving stolen property	1	1	...
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.			
Abetments	...	...	...
Class I.	9	9	1
,, II.	2	2	...
,, III.	2	2	1
,, IV.	1	1	1
,, V.	19	19	2
Total ...	33	33	5
Other Offences.			
Class VI.	27	27	22
Grand Total ...	60	60	27

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS.

Description of Crime.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1	28	29	30
1. Murders	12	9	4
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	3	4	4
3. Dacoities	...	...	...
4. Robberies	20	18	6
5. Thefts	492	471	287
6. Receiving stolen property	14	16	8
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.			
Abetments	...	...	...
Class I.	75	64	22
,, II.	111	106	54
,, III.	71	64	14
,, IV.	20	16	6
,, V.	578	560	329
Total ...	855	810	425
Other Offences.			
Class VI.	314	315	262
Grand Total ...	1,169	1,125	687

REMARKS.

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5(*a*).	Total. Column 5(*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5(*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5(*b*).
31				
Not investigated under Section 157(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	2	...	2
Compounded	1	1	1	1
Turned out non-cognizable	2	...	2	...
Declared maliciously false	26	169	26	172
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	36	...	37	...
Total ...	65	172	66	175

(*a*) In 1 case the accused committed suicide.
(*b*) In 5 cases the accused absconded and in 4 escaped.
(*c*) In 2 cases accused died.
(*d*) In 9 cases accused absconded and escaped.
(*e*) 4 persons escaped.
(*f*) 1 person died.
(*g*) 4 persons escaped.

Percentages, Belgaum.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	44·4	66·6	44·4	44·4
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100·	100·	100·	100·
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	26·6	50·	31·5	33·3
5. Thefts	47·8	78·1	60·2	61·9
6. Receiving stolen property ...	61·5	61·5	53·3	53·3
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	77·7	77·7	31·8	38·1
„ II	53·	67·1	50·4	51·9
„ III	12·3	33·3	20·	20·9
„ IV	42·8	42·8	31·2	33·3
„ V	47·	73·6	59·	60·4
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	44·	69·4	51·9	54·
Class VI—Offences under other laws	88·9	89·3	83·	83·3
Grand Total ...	55·9	76·6	60·1	61·9

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
6,957	75,917	82,874	26,058	31·4	96	475	571	369	64·6	6,542

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (col. 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.																									
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	2	18	20	..	3	15	14	5	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	14	6	4	14	18	..	14	8	4	..	..	..	14	14	8	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	1	2	3	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	
3. Dacoities	..	5	5	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	14	2	8	..	4	..	..	..	14	8	..	
4. Robberies	4	24	28	3	16	8	6	3	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	6	2	5	13	18	2	10	3	6	..	..	..	13	10	3	
5. Thefts	(*a*) 29	438	467	14	184	254	227	93	134	117	42	22	5	17	3	244	120	9	330	339	28	291	172	20	35	35	5	365	326	177	
6. Receiving stolen property.	(*a*) 1	21	22	..	..	21	21	..	21	17	1	3	..	3	2	24	19	..	39	39	..	39	29	..	4	4	2	43	43	31	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Class I	(*a*) 6	61	67	2	21	40	36	10	26	18	8	22	4	18	4	54	22	(*b*) 1	367	368	1	305	208	61	163	158	27	530	463	235	
„ II	(*a*) 9	167	176	3	84	83	69	18	51	39	20	10	3	7	1	76	40	(*c*) 6	151	157	16	126	54	15	46	46	5	197	172	59	
„ III	21	240	261	5	69	171	162	125	37	24	25	2	1	1	..	163	24	(*d*) 8	87	95	8	76	35	11	6	6	..	93	82	35	
„ IV	2	33	35	2	20	13	9	3	6	5	4	17	11	6	1	15	6	..	26	26	..	26	7	..	60	60	1	86	86	8	
„ V	(*a*) 36	556	592	15	230	326	296	127	169	145	51	83	26	57	14	353	159	11	415	426	31	374	215	21	156	156	26	571	530	241	
Total ..	74	1,057	1,131	27	424	633	572	283	289	231	108	134	45	89	20	661	251	26	1,046	1,072	56	907	519	108	431	426	59	1,477	1,333	578	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	4	100	104	..	15	85	85	2	83	81	4	40	2	38	31	123	112	(*e*) 4	125	129	3	125	107	1	49	49	43	174	174	150	
Grand Total ..	78	1,157	1,235	27	439	718	657	285	372	312	112	174	47	127	51	784	363	30	1,171	1,201	59	1,032	626	109	480	475	102	1,651	1,507	728	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 57 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ..	2	28	2	28
Compounded	..	8	..	8
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	..	10	..	10
Turned out non-cognizable	3	28	3	28
Declared maliciously false	5	109	5	109
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	17	241	17	256
	27	424	27	439

(*a*) 2 cases of theft which were disposed of last year as "not brought to trial" were detected this year; 1 case of receiving stolen property of 1886, which was disposed of that year as "not brought to trial", was detected this year; and 1 case of last year sent up under Class II was decided this year under Class I: hence the difference in column 2 of this year's statement and column 10 of that for the last year under "thefts", "receiving stolen property" and Classes I, II and V.
(*b*) In column 23 of last year's statement 1 person was not shown as "pending" through an oversight. The figure 1 is therefore entered in column 18 of this statement.
(*c*) Out of the No. 8 shown in column 23 of last year's statement, 2 were convicted of non-cognizable offences. They are, therefore, not shown in column 18 of this statement.
(*d*) Out of 11 shown in column 23 of last year's statement, 3 were convicted of non-cognizable offences. They are, therefore, not shown in column 18 of this statement.
(*e*) The figure 3 in column 23 of last year's statement was incorrect; it should have been 4.
* One accused died.

Percentages, Bijápur.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	42·8	66·6	57·1	57·1
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	33·3	66·6	25·	30
5. Thefts	51·3	87·3	53·9	59·1
6. Receiving stolen property ...	80·9	80·9	74·3	74·3
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	50	69·2	67·7	68·1
„ II	56·5	76·4	38·02	42·8
„ III	14·8	64·8	41·6	46·05
„ IV	55·5	83·3	26·9	26·9
„ V	48·9	85·8	53·08	57·4
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	40·3	79·9	53·8	57·2
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	95·3	97·5	83·6	85·6
Grand Total ...	47·4	83·8	57·3	60·6

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
9,847	56,575	66,422	11,931	17·9	35	311	346	236	68·2	24,295

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Dhárwár, 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES. Police Cases, or cases investgated by the Police, whether *suo motu* or by order of a Magistrate. Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from. Col. 2.	Cases excluded from. Col. 3.	Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Direct Cases, or cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police. Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Total Number of real cognizable cases. Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	PERSONS. Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*. Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Persons otherwise arrested within the year. Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	(*a*) 4	23	27	...	7	16	19	5	14	8	1	...	...	...	...	19	8	5	34	39	4	34	11	1	...	...	...	34	34	11	(*a*) The difference in column 2 as compared with column 10 of the previous year's statement with regard to each class and specified offence separately is due to some cases having been transferred from one head to another, while the increase of 15 in the grand total is due to the fact that 15 cases of previous years were detected and brought to trial during 1890.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	2	5	7	2	2	3	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	21	21	1	10	...	10	2	2	...	23	12	...	
3. Dacoities	...	6	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	
4. Robberies... ...	...	33	33	...	27	6	6	3	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	7	3	...	7	7	...	7	5	...	2	2	...	9	9	5	
5. Thefts	46	564	610	21	250	314	318	156	162	150	21	6	3	3	3	321	153	(*b*)11	328	(*d*)339	17	316	216	5	33	33	6	361	349	222	(*b*) Out of 14 persons entered in column 23 of last year's statement, 2 having been convicted under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, have been transferred to head "Receiving stolen property." Out of the remaining 12, 1 having died before the close of the year, 11 are shown in column 18.
6. Receiving stolen property ...	4	29	33	1	14	15	17	...	17	15	1	1	...	1	...	18	15	*c*3	36	39	2	36	23	1	4	4	...	40	40	23	(*c*) Includes 2 transferred from head "Thefts."
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															(*d*) 1 accused died.
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*e*) 2 accused died and 1 escaped.
Class I	3	21	24	1	5	16	17	1	16	15	1	1	...	1	...	18	15	...	42	42	...	42	25	...	21	16	7	63	58	32	
,, II	20	129	149	10	59	70	67	16	51	34	13	11	4	7	4	74	33	16	119	135	8	111	38	16	53	51	10	172	162	48	
,, III	16	119	135	3	66	53	61	38	23	20	5	10	1	9	5	70	25	11	88	99	2	63	30	34	22	22	6	110	85	36	
,, IV	6	39	45	6	36	3	2	...	2	2	1	17	13	4	1	6	3	2	9	11	...	11	4	...	32	32	1	41	43	5	
,, V	54	808	862	21	325	483	489	299	190	172	27	35	26	9	7	498	179	15	380	(*e*)395	19	362	246	11	85	84	13	465	446	259	
Total ...	99	1,116	1,215	41	491	625	636	354	282	243	47	74	44	30	17	666	260	44	638	682	29	589	343	61	213	205	37	851	794	380	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	6	234	240	4	44	190	191	...	191	188	1	33	6	27	23	218	211	20	230	250	1	249	197	...	56	56	31	286	305	228	
Grand Total ...	105	1,350	1,455	45	535	815	827	354	473	431	48	107	50	57	40	884	471	64	868	932	30	838	540	61	269	261	68	1,137	1,099	608	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total. Column 5 (*a*)	Total. Column 5 (*b*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*a*).	Grand Total. Column 5 (*b*).
Compounded	...	3	...	3
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...
Turned out non-cognizable... ...	1	24	1	24
Declared maliciously false	11	170	11	170
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	29	294	33	338
Total ...	41	491	45	535

Percentages, Dhárwár.

	Precentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	42·1	57·1	28·9	32·3
1. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	50·	100·	71·4	71·4
5. Thefts	47·1	92·5	64·6	68·3
6. Receiving stolen property ...	88·2	88·2	60·5	63·8
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	88·2	93·7	59·5	59·5
„ II	50·7	66·6	31·9	34·2
„ III	32·7	86·9	46·1	47·6
„ IV	100·	100·	36·3	36·3
„ V	35·1	90·5	64·	67·9
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	38·2	86·1	55·2	58·2
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	98·4	98·4	78·8	79·1
Grand Total ...	52·1	91·1	61·9	64·4

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
2,646	36,663	39,309	*26,618	67·7	35	328	363	270	74·3	†14,604
								249 of 1890.		
								21 of 1889.		

* This includes Rs. 944, being value of property in pending cases of last year which are disposed of this year as true.

† The value of property alleged to have been stolen in pending cases at the end of last year was Rs. 7,107 instead of 6,730 as shown; out of this Rs. 7,107, Rs. 2,646 have been accounted for and added to this year's stolen property and Rs. 1,883 have been struck off with excluded cases. (Thus the total of the two items, *viz.*, Rs. 4,529 if deducted from the total pending property, the balance of Rs. 2,578 is still pending property of previous years. To this is added the property (Rs. 12,026) in pending cases of this year, which gives a total of Rs. 14,604, which is shown in column 11.)

The above figures and note are given as supplied by the District Superintendent. His method of calculation is not clearly understood, and a reference to him has failed to elucidate the matter satisfactorily.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Kánara, 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.																									
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	
3. Dacoities	4	5	9	...	1	4	5	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	6	22	28	...	19	14	1	7	7	...	29	26	14	8 accused escaped from the custody of the Police.
4. Robberies	5	21	26	3	15	6	5	4	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	6	1	2	3	5	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	3	6	1	
5. Thefts...	118	409	527	38	161	248	269	170	98	88	59	15	4	11	8	280	96	7	247	254	12	226	123	15	34	34	11	281	260	134	1 accused in 1 case lunatic.
6. Receiving stolen property.	2	4	6	...	...	4	6	...	6	5	...	2	...	2	...	8	7	2	6	8	...	8	5	...	4	4	2	10	12	7	
				219																											
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	4	4	...	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Class I	...	4	4	...	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	...	3	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	21	21	...	23	23	1	
,, II	7	51	58	5	30	21	19	4	14	13	4	3	1	2	...	21	13	...	38	38	...	36	15	1	27	27	...	65	63	15	1 accused in 1 case lunatic.
,, III	27	190	217	14	65	125	104	84	20	19	34	8	6	2	...	106	19	10	81	91	2	73	37	8	26	26	...	107	99	37	8 accused escaped from the custody of the Police.
,, IV	...	5	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	1	1	...	10	10	...	
,, V	131	350	481	44	178	172	220	122	97	86	39	44	18	26	16	246	102	10	216	226	10	206	107	9	96	96	28	312	302	135	1 accused in 1 case lunatic.
Total ...	165	600	765	63	278	322	345	211	132	119	79	59	28	31	16	376	135	20	346	366	12	326	160	18	171	171	28	517	497	188	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI	3	72	75	1	10	62	64	1	63	61	...	69	10	59	59	123	120	...	91	91	...	91	72	...	96	96	76	187	187	148	
Grand Total ...	168	672	840	64	288	384	409	212	195	180	79	128	38	90	75	499	255	20	437	457	12	417	232	18	267	267	104	704	684	336	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column.		Column.	
	5 (*a*).	5 (*b*).	5 (*a*).	5 (*b*)
Cases not investigated under Section 157 (*b*) Criminal Procedure Code	...	3	...	3
Compounded	1	4	1	4
Turned out non-cognizable	...	10	...	10
Declared maliciously false	17	96	18	97
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	45	165	45	174
	63	278	64	288

Thefts.—118 cases pending at the end of 1889: deduct 1 case with 2 accused decided by trial during 1890 under Section 411, Indian Penal Code: add 1 case with 2 accused discharged in 1889 and re-tried in 1890 on 2 separate charges: 1 accused was disposed of under Section 380, Indian Penal Code, and the other under Section 411, Indian Penal Code.

Percentages, Kánara.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·	100·	50·	50
3. Dacoities	60·	100·	51·85	73·68
4. Robberies	20·	100·	20·	20·
5. Thefts...	32·71	89·79	51·46	54·42
6. Receiving stolen property ...	83·33	83·33	62·5	62·5
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	50·	100·	50	50·
„ II	68·42	92·85	40·54	41·66
„ III	18·26	95·	44·57·	50·68
„ IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	39·09	88·65	49·30	51·94
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	34·49	90·15	45·97	49·07
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	95·31	96·82	79·12	79·12
Grand Total ...	44·009	92·3	52·84	55·63

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
*7,674 5 2	14,872 12 2	22,547 1 4	7,207 10 5	31·96	89	213	302	141	46·68	16,115 13 2

* Exclusive of amount in pending cases of previous year excluded in 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.														REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.											DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL WITHIN THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER CONVICTED WITHIN THE YEAR.	
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.				
				Column 2.	Column 3.																										
1	2	3	4	5 (*a*)	5 (*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murders	*1	3	4	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	
3. Dacoities	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	
4. Robberies ..	4	23	27	3	20	3	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	3	3	..	3	2	..	6	6	..	9	9	2	
5. Thefts	46	584	630	26	409	175	184	41	143	140	11	5	..	5	5	189	145	8	240	248	6	240	198	2	21	21	12	261	261	210	
6. Receiving stolen property ..	1	11	12	1	3	8	8	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	1	19	20	..	20	15	..	1	1	..	20	21	15	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Compounded	1	24	1	24
Class I	5	61	66	5	44	17	15	..	15	15	2	2	1	1	1	16	16	†6	54	60	..	60	46	..	25	25	11	79	85	57	Turned out non-cognizable	9	75	9	75
,, II	4	63	67	2	38	25	20	1	19	19	7	3	2	1	1	21	20	..	47	47	..	44	26	3	5	3	1	52	47	27	Declared maliciously false	1	24	1	25
,, III	21	135	156	10	84	51	59	23	36	33	3	2	..	2	1	61	34	1	69	70	1	68	43	1	8	8	1	77	76	44	Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	36	676	36	698
,, IV	..	21	21	..	17	4	4	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	8	8	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	8	8	3					
,, V	40	785	825	30	616	169	165	24	141	138	14	11	4	7	6	172	144	9	276	285	6	277	205	2	35	35	14	311	312	219		47	799	47	822
Total ..	70	1,065	1,135	47	799	266	263	48	215	208	26	18	7	11	9	274	217	16	454	470	7	457	323	6	73	71	27	527	528	350					
Other Offences.																															
Class VI .. .	1	164	165	..	23	141	141	1	140	140	1	38	5	33	33	174	173	..	149	149	..	149	140	..	85	82	59	234	231	199	
Grand Total ..	71	1,229	1,300	47	822	407	404	49	355	348	27	56	12	44	42	448	390	16	603	619	7	606	463	6	158	153	86	761	759	549	

* Against murders.—1 case pending at the end of last year was disposed of by the Sessions Court as a case of grievous hurt. This case has accordingly been shown against Class II, and not against murders.
† Against Class I.—11 persons were shown as pending at the close of the year; but 1 case, which was shown as pending, turned out to be non-cognizable. 5 of the above accused in that case have not, therefore, been shown in the statement.

Percentages, Kolába.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100·	100·	50·	50·
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	25·	33·3	66·6	66·6
5. Thefts...	76·08	97·90	80·48	82·5
6. Receiving stolen property ...	87·5	87·5	75	75·
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100·	100·	76·6	76·6
„ II	95·	100·	59·09	59·09
„ III	55·93	91·66	62·32	63·23
„ IV	75·	75·	37·5	37·5
„ V	83·63	97·87	72·43	74·
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	79·08	96·74	69·61	70·68
Class VI.—Offences under other laws	99·29	100·	93·95	93·95
Grand Total ...	86·13	98·02	75·53	76·40

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs. a. p.
*2,174	10,484	12,658	6,687	52·82	18	190	208	159	76·44	616 11 0

* Exclusive of amount in pending cases of previous year excluded in 1890.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ratnágiri, 1890.

Description of Crime.	CASES.																PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER *suo motu* OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGE) *suo motu*.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.						
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts, or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Cases excluded from		Real cognizable cases reported within the year (column 3 *minus* 5 (*b*)).	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number realeased and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) *suo motu*.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
				Column 2.	Column 3.																									
1	2	3	4	5(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Murder	*...	8	8	...	1	7	5	...	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	24	24	...	21	14	3	1	1	...	25	22	14	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Dacoities	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Robberies	2	28	30	2	19	9	7	1	†4	4	2	2	1	1	...	8	4	...	8	8	...	†5	3	1	12	12	1	20	17	4	
5. Thefts	63	768	831	51	545	223	189	33	156	152	46	12	10	2	2	191	154	7	228	235	7	226	184	2	207	180	26	435	406	210	
6. Receiving stolen property	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	10	6	...	4	4	3	14	14	9	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																															
Abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Class I...	2	48	50	1	37	11	9	...	9	9	3	4	...	4	3	13	12	...	53	53	...	45	18	8	71	63	25	124	108	43	Not investigated under Section 157(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...
„ II...	6	57	63	3	31	26	20	1	19	16	9	4	2	2	1	22	17	3	59	62	1	57	27	4	29	28	6	88	85	33	
„ III...	17	146	163	10	81	65	58	12	‡41	40	14	6	4	2	1	60	41	3	66	69	3	‡60	46	1	59	60	9	125	120	55	
„ IV...	2	28	30	2	27	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	13	13	...	
„ V...	71	814	885	56	622	192	168	27	141	134	39	33	24	9	8	177	142	8	225	233	6	225	168	2	290	280	55	515	505	223	
Total ...	98	1,093	1,191	72	798	295	255	40	210	199	66	51	34	17	13	272	212	14	403	417	10	387	259	15	462	444	95	865	831	354	
Other Offences.																															
Class VI...	2	182	184	1	23	159	156	...	156	153	4	256	19	237	231	393	384	1	199	200	3	192	188	5	271	271	244	470	463	432	
Grand Total ...	100	1,275	1,375	73	821	454	411	40	366	352	§70	307	53	254	244	665	596	15	602	617	13	579	447	20	733	715	339	1,335	1,294	786	

Details of Excluded Cases.	Total.		Grand Total.	
	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).	Column 5 (*a*).	Column 5 (*b*).
Not investigated under Section 157(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	27	...	27
Compounded	...	18	...	18
Disposed of under Section 247, Criminal Procedure Code	1	...	1	...
Turned out non-cognizable	...	10	...	21
Declared maliciously false	9	75	9	75
Declared false owing to some mistake of fact or law	62	668	63	680
	72	798	73	821

* The discrepancies between figures in column 2 of this statement and column 10 of the statement for 1889 is due to the fact that Magistrates in their final orders in some cases changed the section covering the offence from sections under which they were reported by the Police; and 6 cases, which were already disposed of in the year 1889, were eventually brought to trial in 1890.

† In 2 cases of robbery, 2 persons decided to be insane.

‡ In 2 cases of robbery, 2 persons decided to be insane, and in 3 cases of mischief 3 persons died.

§ 66 with Magistrates.
4 under investigation with the Police.

Percentages, Ratnágiri.

	Percentage of			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 10 on column 7.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 10 on column 9.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police *suo motu*, column 23 on total of column 20 less total of column 24.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 22.
1. Murders	80·	80·	66·6	66·6
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	57·1	100·	42·8	60·
5. Theft	80·4	97·4	78·9	81·4
6. Receiving stolen property ...	.....	.....	60·	60·
Abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	100·	100·	40·	40·
„ II	80·	84·2	46·5	47·3
„ III	68·9	97·5	67·6	76·6
„ IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V	79·7	95·03	72·7	74·6
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	78·03	94·7	64·4	66·9
Class VI.—Offences under other laws ...	98·07	98·07	96·4	97·9
Grand Total ...	85·6	96·1	74·8	77·2

Property Stolen and Recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of property stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Value of property stolen during the year under report.	Total value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentages.	Number of cases in which property was stolen in pending cases of previous year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen during the year under report.	Total number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentages.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
*5,312	20,492	25,804	17,051	66·07	19	185	204	178	87·2	18,580

* Exclusive of the amount of Rs. 12,192 involved in pending cases of previous years which during the year 1890 were excluded as "false."

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the Number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1890.

District.	Licenses issued and renewed.				Penalties.		Remarks.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous, Journeys, &c.	Cases.	Amount of Fine imposed.	
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.				
						Rs. a. p.	
Sind.							
Karáchi	30	675	102	548	48	350 0 0	
Hyderabad	17	709	289	7	17	99 0 0	
Thar and Párkar ...	4	380	5	91	14	210 0 0	
Shikárpur	14	639	184	29	17	153 0 0	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3	208	21	84	3	25 4 0	
Total ...	68	2,611	601	759	99	837 4 0	
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad	8	133	480	337	55	265 0 0	
Kaira	5	60	561	9	25	213 0 0	
Panch Mahals	2	126	317	...	18	150 12 0	
Broach	3	94	183	...	9	49 8 0	
Surat	14	156	17	3	8	53 0 0	
Thána	18	1,064	41	...	5	57 0 0	
Total ...	50	1,633	1,599	349	120	788 4 0	
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	24	822	305	...	9	41 0 0	
Khándesh	27	690	156	47	22	131 0 0	
Násik	17	371	228	...	9	36 0 0	
Poona	38	215	128	...	18	90 8 0	
Sátára	19	403	135	3	...	.....	
Sholápur	30	468	296	65	13	148 0 0	
Total ...	155	2,969	1,248	115	71	446 8 0	
Southern Division.							
Belgaum	26	786	226	1	31	917 0 0	
Bijápur	5	376	78	...	6	22 4 0	
Dhárwár	20	497	312	2	...	.....	
Kánara	11	1,584	3	70	11	260 0 0	
Kolába	9	1,048	14	1	8	42 0 0	
Ratnágiri	47	3,853	27	1	4	25 0 0	
Total ...	118	8,144	660	75	60	1,266 4 0	
Grand Total ...	391	15,357	4,108	1,298	350	3,338 4 0	

By order,
E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
For Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. III.—Escapes and Re-captures during the year 1890.

District.	From Jails.	From Lock-ups	From the custody of		Total Escapes.	Number re-captured.	Percentage of Re-captures to Escapes.	Remarks.
			District Police.	Village Police.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sind.								
Karáchi	...	2	1	...	3	3	100·	
Hyderabad	...	1	12	...	13	8	61·53	
Thar and Párkar ...	6	...	1	...	7	6	85·71	
Shikárpur	8	2	2	...	12	9	75·	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	9	...	10	8	80·	
Total ...	14	6	25	...	45	34	75·5	
Northern Division.								
Ahmedabad ...	...	1	7	1	9	5	55·55	
Kaira	...	...	1	1	2	2	100·	
Panch Maháls ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	100·	
Broach	...	...	2	1	3	2	66·66	
Surat	...	1	1	2	4	3	75·	1 committed suicide.
Thána	...	...	4	...	4	3	75·	
Total ...	...	2	16	5	23	16	69·5	
Central Division.								
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Khándesh	2	...	6	4	12	11	91·66	Besides these, ... large last year have been captured this year.
Násik	...	1	...	1	2	1	50·	
Poona	...	...	6	1	7	4	57·14	
Sátára	...	...	1	4	5	5	100·	Besides these, 2 men who were at large since 1879 were re-captured during the year.
Sholápur	1	...	4	2	7	5	71·42	
Total ...	3	1	17	13	34	26	76·4,	
Southern Division.								
Belgaum	...	1	2	1	4	1	25·	
Bijápur	1	...	...	1	2	2	100·	
Dhárwár	...	1	...	5	6	5	83·33	
Kánara	...	...	9	...	9	1	11·11	
Kolába	...	1	3	1	5	5	100·	
Ratnágiri	1	...	1	5	7	7	100·	
Total ...	2	3	15	13	33	21	63·6	
Grand Total ...	19	12	73	31	135	97	71·8	

By order,

E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,

For Inspector-General of Police.

Annual and Periodical Reports.

Report on the state of crime and working of the Police in the several divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1890.

No. 6192 OF 1891.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th November, 1891.

Memorandum from the Inspector-General of Police, No. 7408, dated the 18th September, 1891—Submitting the annual Report on the state of crime and the working of the Police in the several districts in the Northern, Central, Southern and Sind Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1890, with the remarks of the Commissioners thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Inspector-General of Police on the administration of the District Police during 1890 is dated the 5th June 1891; but the complete copy containing the remarks of the Commissioners was not received by Government until the 18th September. As already announced by Government Resolution No. 3863, dated the 21st July last, the Government of India expect to receive this report and the review on it by the 1st September in each year. To allow of a proper examination of the statistics, the report should be submitted to Government at least two months before that date, and the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioners should make an effort to ensure the submission of the current year's report by the 1st July 1892.

2. From Statement A, Parts I and II, it appears that in 1890 there were reported 105,898 cognizable and non-cognizable offences as compared with 95,458 in 1889 and 95,961 in 1888. The number of persons arrested or appearing on process before the Courts in 1890 was 163,136 as compared with 152,665 in 1889 and 152,879 in 1888. The number of persons convicted was 46,808, or 28·6 per cent., which was very nearly the same proportion as in 1889. At first sight it would seem as if crime had materially increased in 1890, while the means of detection made no progress; but the increase was entirely confined to non-cognizable offences. Of the reported cases of 1890, 31,191 only, as contrasted with 36,388 in 1889, related to cognizable crime, and the number of persons arrested in connection with that description of crime was only 40,691 as contrasted with 44,183 in the former year. Of those arrested for cognizable offences in 1890, 22,096, or 54·3 per cent., were convicted as compared with 56·6 per cent. in 1889. Separating cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code from all other cognizable cases, it appears that out of 30,426 persons arrested in connection with the former class, 13,727, or 45·1 per cent., were convicted against 46·4 per cent. in 1889. Out of 10,265 persons arrested in connection with cognizable offences under other laws (Class VI), 8,369, or 81·5 per cent., were convicted as contrasted with 84·2 per cent. in 1889.

The number of non-cognizable offences reported in 1890 was 74,707 as compared with 59,070 in 1889, and the number of persons appearing before the Courts in connection with these offences was 122,445 as compared with 108,482. The Inspector-General's attention should be called to the unexplained discrepancy of 1,002 in the number of persons arraigned for non-cognizable offences as shown in column 11 of Statement A, Part II, and in column 5 of the table on page 8 of the Report. Convictions were obtained against 20·1 per cent. of the persons arraigned as compared with 17·7 in 1889. The police were only employed in 1·8 per cent. of the cases, and therefore the very small percentage of convictions reflects no discredit on the force.

3. In dealing with the statistics in detail it is convenient to follow the Inspector-General of Police in using Supplementary Statement No. I, which has been prepared in the form as amended by Government Resolution No. 444, dated the 22nd January last. The Inspector-General now suggests, as further amendments, that column 7 (real cognizable cases disposed of within the year) should be omitted, and that the first percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction should be calculated on real cognizable cases reported (column 6) instead of on those disposed of (column 7), as heretofore. Column 7 corresponds under "police cases" with column 14 under "direct cases" and the totals of both

appear in column 16. It gives useful information and should be retained, and as a consequence the percentage table should also remain unaltered. In paragraph 5 of his report the Inspector-General of Police further recommends that a separate category should be opened, in Form No. 1, for cases of house-breaking in which theft is committed. The Commissioner, N. D., concurs in this opinion, but Government agree rather with that of the Acting Commissioner in Sind that all cases of "house-breaking with intent to commit theft," whether the theft is committed or not, should be shown together. A new class headed as above should be inserted between robberies and thefts in the form. A theft shown under this class will of course not be shown again under "Thefts."

4. A very satisfactory decrease in serious crime in the year 1890 may be inferred from the fact that the number of cognizable Indian Penal Code cases reported to the police and the Magistrates decreased from 35,979 in 1889 to 32,767, a decrease of nearly 9 per cent. The decrease was common to all divisions except the Southern. Of the 32,767 reported cases, 14,292, or 43 per cent., were excluded as false, leaving 18,475 true cases. In 1889, according to the calculations in Government Resolution No. 444, dated the 22nd January 1891, 14,137 cases, or 39 per cent. of the number reported, were excluded, leaving 21,842 true cases. There has thus been in 1890 a further and marked increase in the proportion of cases treated as untrue. In Sind and the Northern Division, 38 per cent. of the reported cases were so treated, in the Central Division 47 per cent. and in the Southern Division 50 per cent. As before, the Ratnágiri and Kolába districts show the highest percentages. The Inspector-General of Police and several of the officers whose reports are under consideration have replied to the remarks of Government on this subject in the review of the previous year's work. The Inspector-General quotes the opinions of the Superintendents of Poona, Kaira, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri as representing his own, and records his view that the police and 1st Class Magistrates do their utmost to get at the truth in all cases, and do not attempt to have true undetected cases excluded as false. Major Macpherson thinks that Government do not realise the extent to which complaints referring to matters wholly of a civil nature are made to the police, and enumerates several of the more fruitful causes of mistaken or malicious charges. Mr. Spence describes the people of his district as flying to the police on the smallest provocation and making complaints where no real crime has been committed. Mr. Jones attributes the false complaints in Dhárwár to the party factions which thrive in every village however small. Mr. Bulkley ascribes the extraordinary number of excluded complaints in Ratnágiri to the fact that the people of that district are "exceedingly prone to litigation," and observes that many of the complaints are made "with the object of getting a magisterial decision as a basis for a future civil action, or to gratify some private spite." The District Magistrate adds that "the idea is to get a Magistrate to record the evidence of a certain number of witnesses, so that these witnesses may be precluded from changing sides during the interval that must elapse before a civil suit comes on for hearing." The Governor in Council can only accept these opinions as a partial explanation of the extraordinary differences in the proportions of excluded cases in different districts which were so conspicuous in the report for 1889 and which, as the following percentages of exclusions on cases reported within this year show, are almost equally marked in that for 1890 : —

Northern Division.	
Average of division	... 38 per cent.
Panch Mahals	... 14 „
Surat	... 48 „
Central Division.	
Average of division	... 47 „
Khándesh	... 35 „
Násik	... 60 „
Southern Division.	
Average of division	... 50 „
Belgaum	... 18 „
Ratnágiri	... 72 „
Kolába	... 74 „

That the causes mentioned by the above-quoted District Superintendents are true, and sufficient to explain the existence of a considerable number of false complaints in all districts, may be readily admitted, but it is not clear why these causes should operate within such extremely divergent limits in different districts. During the last three years the Surat and Belgaum Districts have afforded conspicuous instances of such variation. In Surat, in 1888 out of 804 cases for disposal only 51 or 6 per cent. were excluded, in 1889 out of 748 cases 200 or 26 per cent. were excluded, while in 1890 out of 595 cases, 293 or 49 per cent. were excluded. In Belgaum, the fluctuations, though not equally marked, were more striking as not all tending in the same direction. In 1888 out of 1,193 cases for disposal, 254 or 21 per cent. were excluded, in 1889 out of 1,255 cases 559 or 44 per cent. were excluded, while in 1890 out of 1,059 cases only 237 or 22 per cent., very much as in 1888, were so treated. The District Magistrate of Surat has no explanation of the differences to offer, but notices that one is required, and the Inspector-General is of the same opinion with regard to Belgaum. Another fact, which must not be left out of sight in arriving at any conclusion, is that the number of undetected cases usually varies conversely with the number of excluded cases, as the following instances show :—

	Percentage in 1890 of	
	Cases for disposal excluded.	True cases undetected and never brought to trial.
Panch Mahâls	13	33
Belgaum	22	35
Surat	49	8
Ratnágiri	73	15
Kolába	74	18

5. A comparison of the cases "excluded" in Ratnágiri or Kolába and in the Panch Mahâls suggests very strongly that it is assumed far more readily in the former districts than in the latter that an accusation is false when the police fail to make out the case. So large a proportion as 73 or 74 per cent. of excluded cases, many of which must be wilfully false accusations of crime, would indicate an extreme demoralization, but probably a considerable proportion of these accusations are really true as to the fact though erroneous as to the person of the alleged criminal. There is no doubt that the feebler portions of the people are far too prone when a theft has been committed to base a denunciation of some one as the thief on mere suspicion or surmise. The seriousness of the step taken in bringing forward a charge of crime is but imperfectly realized. For the same reason a multitude of petty disputes and of differences which ought to be settled by civil adjudication are brought forward as criminal matters. The distinction between matters proper for civil and for criminal cognizance is but deemly perceived or not perceived at all; and the authority which holds out a prospect of the promptest redress or satisfaction of revenge is had recourse to. It is almost inevitable that for a long time to come accusations should abound which are false or reckless in the sense indicated. By degrees, although it may not be possible to draw the dividing line between civil and criminal cases with absolute precision, yet the great groups of ordinary wrongs will be assigned by the popular consciousness to the right class. The proportion of false complaints will then greatly diminish. It must in a great measure be a result of general civic progress. But in the meantime whenever criminal charges become a common instrument of spite, the Magistrates ought obviously to check them with a severe hand, as society itself must be shaken by a habitual perversion of judicial proceedings The Criminal Procedure Code as recently enlarged by Act IV of 1891 enables Magistrates to inflict a small penalty on persons who make frivolous complaints. This power ought, it appears to Government, to be freely used in a district like Ratnágiri or Kolába. The police in such a district should of course question intending complainants very closely

as to what they really intend. In many instances a few well-put questions will make it plain, even to the complainant himself, that he has no substantial ground, as he supposed, for a definite charge against an individual. If a charge is pressed, the police must take it up, without intimidation of the complainant, a course which would lead to dangerous abuses; but having been forced to take steps on a false or, what is much the same, a reckless or inconsiderate complaint they should, in some at least of the more serious cases, send the parties before the Magistrate, if not for a conviction of the accused, yet for the punishment of the false accuser by the summary infliction of a fine. The moral responsibility incurred by one who carelessly institutes criminal proceedings would then be brought home to the minds of the people, and wholly false accusations would become very rare. The many cases of real offences ascribed almost at random to this or that person would rank in a considerable number of instances no doubt as undetected; but the police would not be misled as they now frequently are, nor would cases be set down as false because the injured person when expressly asked had mentioned some one on whom his suspicions rested. The difference between mentioning a suspicion and making a definite charge ought to be very clearly recognized, and care ought to be taken both by the police and by the Magistrates not to convert the one into the other. It must be frankly admitted that a considerable number of crimes—especially of petty crimes—remain and must remain undetected by the police. The efforts of all concerned should, however, be turned to the prevention of really false complaints by prior care and sifting and in bad cases by subsequent fining, and to improving the means of detection of real offences by persons unknown amongst a population far less inclined to help the officers of justice than in most European countries.

6. The true reported Indian Penal Code cases in the several divisions of the Presidency compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	1889.	1890.
Northern Division	5,220	4,203
Central Division	6,004	5,502
Southern Division	2,541	3,055
Presidency proper	13,765	12,760
Sind	6,080	5,715
Whole Presidency	19,845	18,475

The only districts outside of the Southern Division in which true crime increased were Shikárpur, Broach, Poona and Sátára, and except in Shikárpur and Poona the increase was not considerable. In Shikárpur, true cases increased from 1,761 in 1889 to 1,992, an increase of 231, which the District Superintendent of Police attributes, not to any increase in crime, but to the greater care exercised by the Magistrates, in the year under review, in not excluding undetected cases as false. As the percentage of exclusions has fallen from about 42 to 35 per cent., this explanation seems sufficient. In Poona, true cases rose from 1,025 to 1,258, an increase of 233. The increase was chiefly in minor offences against property, with which, to judge from the fall from 38 to 16 per cent. in the value of stolen property recovered, and of 68 to 48 per cent. in the number of cases in which property was recovered, the police have been unable to cope. On the other hand, the measures taken to suppress the organised dacoities in the Indápur and adjoining tálukas, though not as successful in the Courts as could have been wished, reflect credit on the District Superintendent, Major Macpherson, but the fact that 23 dacoities occurred in 1890 shows that this form of crime is still dangerously prevalent. In view of this fact it is to be regretted that the Superintendent should have to report that the Magistrates refused to demand security from bad characters under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, in instances in which "exceedingly strong cases were sent up." The District Magistrate should pay careful attention to the proceedings of his subordinates in this very important matter, and where it may appear necessary should take the requisite

action himself. The increase of crime in the Southern Division was visible in every district except Kánara, and most conspicuously so in Belgaum and Bijápur. In Belgaum, true cases rose from 462 in 1889 to 736, an increase of 274, although reported cases fell from 1,061 to 908. The increase in true cases is due to the remarkable decrease in the proportion of cases excluded in 1890, as noticed above. In Bijápur, true cases rose from 456 in 1888 and 566 in 1889 to 722, an increase which the District Superintendent attributes, not to greater criminality, but to the growing confidence of the people in the police. Elsewhere, however, Mr. Goldsmid describes crime as prevalent and detection at a stand-still owing to the incapacity and ignorance of the force, and in the face of this description it is difficult, as the Inspector-General of Police remarks, to understand on what the supposed increase of public confidence is based. In Dhárwár, the increase of crime was not considerable, and the more serious forms showed a decrease. In Kolába, though reported cases decreased, the Indian Penal Code cases classified as true rose from 220 to 277. In Ratnágiri, both reported and true cases increased : the latter from 221 to 312. The peculiar features of the statistics of these two districts have been sufficiently commented on elsewhere.

7. Crimes against human life continue to be numerous, and though culpable homicides and murders taken together decreased from 319 in 1889 to 306, murders alone rose from 205 to 215. The only other form of serious crime which materially increased in the year under review, was robbery. The true cases of this crime rose from 245 in 1888 and 296 in 1889 to 333, an increase of 35 per cent. in two years. The increase in 1890 was confined to the Central and Southern Divisions, and occurred principally in the districts of Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Ratnágiri. The increase was serious only in Khándesh, where robberies are largely imputed to professional Bhil criminals. Owing to a change in the tabular form appended to Supplementary Statement No. I, an accurate comparison of the amount of property stolen in 1889 and 1890 is not possible ; but the Inspector-General of Police appears to believe that there was an increase of nearly 1½ lákhs in the latter year. For reasons which will appear further on, the Governor in Council is not disposed to accept this view ; but if it is correct, the fact that cases of theft fell from 13,161 to 12,084 affords little cause for congratulation.

8. Turning to the manner in which the police dealt with crime under the Penal Code in 1890, the reduction of pending cases from 6,181 at the end of 1888 and 3,586 at the end of 1889 to 2,335, or about 100 per district, at the end of 1890, is a satisfactory sign that the police have now got their work well in hand. Another feature of the year was a reduction of the percentage of cases which could not be detected, and an augmentation of the percentage of those which ended in conviction. Out of 33,632 Indian Penal Code cases pending from 1889, or reported directly to the police in 1890, 14,195 or 42 per cent. were excluded as false, and, as already mentioned, 2,335 or 7 per cent. were undisposed of at the end of the year. This left 17,102 true cases, which were disposed of within the year, and of these 7,258 or 42 per cent. were declared undetected without trial, 9,803 or 58 per cent. were brought to trial, and 8,231 or 48 per cent. ended in conviction. These percentages compare favourably with those of 1889, when 46 per cent. of the true cases disposed of were undetected, 54 per cent. were brought to trial and only 42 per cent. ended in conviction. In Sind, the percentage of convictions on true cases disposed of fell from 54 to 51, but in the Northern Division it rose from 51 to 54, in the Central Division from 28 to 40 and in the Southern Division from 39 to 47. The Governor in Council notes, however, that these remarkable improvements were due, not so much to the success of the police in proving the truth of true cases as to their success in proving the falsity of false ones, and thus eliminating the latter from the category on which the percentages are founded. This is shown by the fact that, if the number of convictions is compared with that of all the complaints for disposal, the percentages for the whole Presidency rose only from 22 to 24, for the Central Division from 15 to 18, and for the Southern Division from 16 to 20, while in the Northern Division there was no improvement at all. It is exemplified equally conspicuously in the case of the three districts,

which, taking the percentages of convictions on true cases, head the record for the Presidency.

	Percentage of convictions on true cases disposed of.		Percentage of convictions on all cases for disposal.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Surat	66	86	45	40
Kolába	54	79	12	18
Ratnágiri	59	78	13	16

9. With regard to persons, the percentages of 1890 when compared with those of 1889 show a slight falling off. In 1890 the police arrested, *suo motu*, 22,936 persons in connection with Indian Penal Code cases, of whom 21,800 were disposed of within the year. Of these, 1,424 or 6 per cent. were released without trial, 20,310 or 92 per cent. were brought to trial, and 12,064 or 55·3 per cent. were convicted. In 1889, 93 per cent. of the persons arrested were brought to trial and 55·9 per cent. were convicted. In addition, the Magistrates directed the arrest of 7,903 persons, of whom all but 96 were brought to trial; but only 22 per cent. were convicted as compared with 23 per cent. in 1889. These decreases in the percentages are not important enough to call for any special remark.

10. With regard to stolen property, it is difficult, in view of the difference of the statistics in Statement A, Part I, and Supplementary Statement No. I, for Government to determine whether the amount increased or decreased in 1890 as compared with the year preceding. The statistics for the last three years in both forms contrast as follows :—

	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Amount stolen.	Percentage recovered.	Amount stolen.	Percentage recovered.	Amount stolen.	Percentage recovered.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Statement A, Part I ...	10,30,918	44	11,40,657	37	10,60,962	42
Supplementary Statement No. I	7,34,025	57	9,56,855	41	11,01,989	40

The discrepancies in 1888 and 1889 are intelligible, for while District Superintendents presumably include in column 43 of Statement A, Part I, the whole amount of property reported stolen in the cases entered in column 4 (reported to have been committed during the year), column 6 (reported to have been committed in previous years, but brought under inquiry in the current year), and column 7 (cases pending before the Courts from the previous year), they were directed by paragraph 16 of the note on the back of Supplementary Statement No. I to show, in the first column of the stolen property table annexed to that statement, only the amount of property stolen in cases *disposed of* within the year, while the amount shown in column 2 was to be the total amount recovered in all cases within the year. It was inevitable, therefore, that as compared with Statement A, Part I, the amount of property stolen shown in Supplementary Statement No. I should be smaller and the percentage of recoveries larger. But, in accordance with the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police in paragraph 13 of his report for 1889, the stolen property statement attached to Supplementary Statement No. I has been altered so as to show the whole amount of property stolen, not merely in cases disposed of, but in all cases for disposal, whether pending or newly reported, during the year, and the very great increase according to that statement in the figures for

1890 as compared with those of 1889 is no doubt due to this change of procedure. But it is not clear why the figures for 1890 in Supplementary Statement No. I should have outstripped those in Statement A, Part I, by Rs. 41,027, as both are now compiled, as far as appears, on the same classes of cases. As the figures in Statement A, Part I, have throughout been compiled on the same principle, it appears safer to take them as a guide in the present instance, and from them it appears that in 1890 as compared with 1889 the amount of property stolen decreased by Rs. 79,695 or nearly 7 per cent.; a decrease which exactly corresponds in proportion with the decrease from 13,570 to 12,514 in dacoities, robberies and thefts. According to both statements, the amount of property recovered was about 4½ lákhs, or 41 per cent., as contrasted with 37 per cent. (according to Statement A, Part I) in the preceding year.

11. The cognizable offences under special or local laws (Class VI) reported to the police fell from 8,876 in 1889 to 7,132, a decrease which, as the Inspector-General of Police points out, may be due to a diminution of police vigilance rather than a diminution of crime. In dealing with such offences as they took up, the police showed somewhat less than their usual efficiency in respect of this class of crime. Out of 7,981 persons under arrest in connection with these cases, 6,687, or only 83 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction, as compared with 86 per cent. out of 9,608 persons under arrest in 1889. It is true that, looking at cases where out of 6,298 true cases disposed of, 5,874 or 93 per cent. ended in conviction as compared with 91 per cent. out of 8,153 cases in 1889, a larger measure of success appears to have been attained in 1890; but the higher percentage of the latter year is entirely due to the fact that whereas the Magistrates excluded as false only 8 per cent. of the reported cases in 1889, they excluded 12 per cent. in 1890. Had the Magistrates excluded this proportion of cases in 1889, the percentage of convictions on true cases disposed of would have been higher than that for 1890.

12. The table which in accordance with the instructions of Government in the review of the previous year's report the Inspector-General has prepared, showing the number of persons dealt with in 1890 under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shows much improvement in this respect over the figures for 1889. In the whole Presidency, 962 persons were brought before the Magistrates as compared with 577 in 1889, and 773 were called in to give security as compared with 414. The District Superintendents of Police of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier in Sind, and of Dhárwár, Sholápur and to a less extent Belgaum in the Presidency proper deserve credit for the action taken in their districts. Everywhere, however, except perhaps in Sind, there is still much room for an extension of operations. That the cases brought before the Courts were selected with care, is shown by the fact that the percentage of those ending in orders to give security was nearly 70 for the Presidency proper and 88 for Sind. The further fact that while as compared with the figures of 1889, the number of cases brought in the whole Presidency rose by 66 per cent., the number of orders for security increased by 86 per cent. shows that although in particular instances Magistrates may be unduly lenient, there is at present no reason to apprehend that a more extensive use of the chapter by the police will be nullified by a larger proportion of dismissals by the Courts.

13. The number of serious crimes investigated by the Superintendents in Thar and Párkar and Ahmedabad is not stated. In the other 21 districts, 173 serious offences appear to have been personally inquired into by Superintendents, an average of 8·2 cases per officer, which is slightly better than the former year's average of 6·3. Major Macpherson (Poona), who investigated 21 cases, and Messrs. Spence (Kaira) and Dhanjisháh (Thána), who investigated 15 cases each, showed creditable activity. The Commissioner in Sind comments unfavourably on the fact that in the Shikárpur District the Superintendent and his Assistant together investigated only 8 out of some 61 serious offences. The Inspector-General of Police similarly comments on the fact that only 3 out of 9 serious cases were investigated in the Panch Maháls and 3 out of 14 in Sátára. In Khándesh, where crime is very high, the Superintendent investigated only 6 cases; but Mr. Vincent's explanation, that while in charge of the

duties of both his Assistant Superintendents, as he was for a great part of the year, it was impossible for him to leave his office for any length of time, may be deemed satisfactory. To the good quality of Mr. Vincent's work the District Magistrate has borne the highest testimony. The Commissioner, S. D., considers that Mr. Down's personal investigation of 5 cases in Belgaum was *primâ facie* insufficient. Only 4 cases were investigated in Kolába and Ratnágiri. The remarks in paragraph 16 of the Resolution on the report for 1889 were not published in time to be of use to the District Superintendents of Police in 1890, and the Governor in Council awaits the reports for the current year in order to see their effect. It is only necessary to add here that Government is not disposed to regard the *proportion* of serious cases investigated as a sufficient test of individual activity. It should be the aim of every Superintendent to personally investigate as large a number of cases as possible, and an officer who investigates 10 cases during the year cannot be considered to have earned the same commendation as an officer who investigates 20, even though the former number should bear a higher proportion to the total of serious crime than the latter.

14. The total strength of the District Police in 1890 is given by the Inspector-General as 19,107. Of this number, 38·4 per cent. were able to read and write as compared with 36 per cent. in 1889 and 34 and 32 per cent. in the two preceding years. This steady growth of education is encouraging. The number of men punished rose from 13·9 in 1889 to 14·3; but, on the other hand, there was an increase of 26 in the number of cases of reward by promotion. The Commissioner, S. D., comments on the fact that while money rewards are, as a rule, sparely bestowed, more than 10 per cent. of the men in Kolába and Ratnágiri received such rewards in 1890. In 1889, 19 per cent. of the Kolába Police and 8 per cent. of the Ratnágiri Police obtained rewards in money. The Inspector-General considers that Superintendents generally might with advantage be more liberal in the distribution of rewards, and as the average number of men rewarded either by promotion or money is but a little over 2 per cent. for the Presidency, Government is inclined to agree with him, at least as to rewards by promotion; but it is a matter for the Inspector-General to consider whether the liberality shown in the two above-mentioned districts is not excessive. The suggestion of the Commissioner in Sind, that District and Sub-divisional Magistrates should keep books in counterfoil for the purpose of giving certificates to policemen who have done good service in cases coming before them or the Subordinate Magistrates, appears a good one, and should be acted upon.

15. The report for the year under review is marked by several satisfactory features which have already been noticed by Government. In his concluding remarks the Inspector-General comments on the value of punitive posts as a means to the suppression and detection of crimes of violence against the person, and sketches out a list of measures which he considers desirable to check and discover crimes against property. Some of these, especially the larger use of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and a more systematic registration and control of wandering gangs of receivers, have been repeatedly urged by Government, and the Governor in Council will watch with interest the success of the measures which the Inspector-General intends to adopt for securing the identification of old offenders and for training the more intelligent members of the force to conduct police prosecutions. Such trained officers will be a valuable supplement to the six Court Prosecutors whose appointment has recently been sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 4346, dated the 14th August 1891. The District Superintendents of Police should pay attention to the remarks of the Inspector-General regarding the village police in the concluding paragraph of his report. There can be no doubt that the district police depend largely on the village police in the detection of crime, and as the former get all the credit of the results which appear in the annual statistics, it is clearly their interest to lose no opportunity of correcting inefficiency or misconduct in the latter. In this, as the Inspector-General shows, the Magistrates are fully prepared to assist them.

16. The Governor in Council has read with satisfaction the favourable remarks recorded by the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioners as to the conduct of their duties by Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. Spence and Mr. Green,

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on 01 February, 2020

Major Macpherson, Mr. Souter, Mr. MacTier and Mr. Biddle. The attention of the Commissioner in Sind may be called to the state of affairs in Khairpur, in order that any action which he thinks called for in reference to Mr. McIver's complaints, may be considered in the Political Department. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be asked to favour Government with his views on paragraph 24 of Colonel Humfrey's report and paragraph 11 of Mr. James' report, together with the final paragraph of Mr. Nugent's report, and the foot note.

17. Copies of the report and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and placed on the Editors' table.

A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Inspector-General of Police,
The District Magistrates,
The District Superintendents of Police, } Including Sind.
The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The General Department,
The Political Department,
The Editors' Table,
The Branch Editors' Table, Poona,
The Editor and Proprietor of the *Dhárwár Vritt*,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.